The Mining Journal
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 15. LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1835. PRICE 7d.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.

Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.

Shares in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.

Likewise United States' Stocks and Bank Shares, that are now paying a dividend of 6 per Cent.

GREAT WESTERN MINING ASSOCIATION. — Capital £200,000.—In 10,000 Shares of £20. each—Deposit, £3.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.

Applications for Shares may be addressed to J. S. Massett, Esq., 4, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, or to Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, Solicitors, 19, Kings' Head Yard, Coleman Stret.

MEXICAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company having, under and by virtue of the powers vested in them by the Deed of Constitution, made a call of Two Pounds per share on each and every of the Shares of the Company; the Proprietors are required to pay the same to Messrs. Masterman, Peters and Co. No. 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, to the account of the Trustees of the Company, on or before Monday, the 7th of December next, J. M. MAUDE, Secretary.

22, Great Winchester-street, 6th November, 1835.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Valuable Culm COLLIERY, held under leases for terms of sufficient duration; with the stock, plants, &c. The Colliery is open, and in full work, and is most advantageously situated, having the means of transit at cheap rate, to one of the first ports in South Wales.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. W. Brough and Son, Mineral Surveyors, &c. Bath. If by letter to be post paid.

COOMBMARTIN LEAD, SILVER, AND COPPER MINES.

THESE celebrated Mines, which produced such immense revenues to several of the British Monarchs and private individuals, were first opened in the year 1293, and have since been worked at four different periods, with great success, until the year 1789; but all the respective adventurers were under the necessity of abandoning them, from want of machinery of sufficient power to subdue the water. Three other attempts have been made down to 1825: but the adventurers met the same fate as their predecessors. The treasures remaining undiscovered in the old mines, and the immediate neighbourhood is by experienced miners and engineers considered inexhaustible. It is resolved by a company to be called "the Coombmartin and North Devon Mining Company," to enter the same immediately, and erect a steam engine of sufficient power to clear the water at a depth of from 80 to 100 fathoms deeper than the ancient bottoms; by which trial, it is confidently expected the present adventurers will reap a rich reward by the speculation. The company's prospectuses may be had at Barfield's library, Ilfracombe; Globe's Arms, Coombmartin; Valley of Rocks Hotel, Lintun; Mr. Bevington's Golden Lion, Barnstaple; Golden Lion, Swansea; J. T. Price, Esq., Neath Abbey Iron Works; the principal Inns at Cardiff and Newport; Mr. Mundy, Old Bath Bank, Bath; Mr. Bentley, Stationer, John-street, Bristol; Brown's Commercial Tavern, Tunwells, Clifton; Crown Inn, Cheltenham; and Red Lion, Bull and Mouth-street, London; at the Copper Co.'s Office, Hayle; at the principal Inns in Plymouth and Falmouth; and of Captain Richard Morcam, East Wheal Friendship Mines, near Totness, Devon.

The first general Meeting of this Company will be held at the Golden Lion Inn, Barnstaple, on Thursday, the 10th of December next, at eleven o'Clock, A. M. for election of Directors, &c.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

THE Directors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway hereby give Notice that on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at their office in Newgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, they will receive, by Public Tender, of SIX HUNDRED QUARTER SHARES in that undertaking, being the Surplus remaining in their hands after setting apart 3000 quarter shares for the existing shareholders.

The minimum price at which these quarter shares will be sold having been fixed at 25*l.* for each, the highest Tender at or above 25*l.* per quarter share will be accepted. The terms of payment are stated below.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMSON, Clerk to the Company.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 10, 1835.

2*l.* Deposit on each quarter share in cash, on or before 8th December, 1835.
3*l.* On the 1st Tuesday in February, 1836.
3*l.* On the 1st Tuesday in June, 1836.
5*l.* On the 1st Tuesday in August, 1836.
5*l.* On the 1st Tuesday in October, 1836.
4*l.* On the 1st Tuesday in January, 1837.

Such payments to be made to Robert Boyd, Esq., the Treasurer.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

SEVERAL MINING SETS having been obtained by a Gentleman in Cornwall, (of extensive Mining connexions, and possessing the greatest facility for obtaining Grants of Land for Mines,) in which Sets have been discovered Lodes of Ore of great promise.

It is proposed to form a Company for the effectual working of the several Mines, which Sets have been obtained.

Capital, £20,000, in 2,000 Shares of £10 each.

Further applications for Shares to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, of No. 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, where Samples of the Ores may be seen.

To be Let on a Lease, for a Term not exceeding 24 Years,

A VALUABLE MINING FIELD, situate NEAR WOLSINGHAM, in the County of Durham, known by the name of Sunniside. The prospect for Lead ore is rendered flattering, on account of good levels being driven to the several veins unexplored by the late Company.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Hudgill, in Teesdale; or Mr. Jonathan Wooler, of Wolsingham.

PROSPECTUS of the SOUTH of ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Capital, 100,000*l.* in 5,000 Shares of 20*l.* each.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Samuel Chaplin	Captain Knight, jun.	Mr. Edward Toomer
Bob Ede, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Lobb	Captain Ward, R.N.
Mr. John King	Joseph Stace, Esq.	Mr. John Witt.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. De Lisle, Janvrin, and De Lisle, 16, Devonshire square.
Southampton—Messrs. Maddison and Co. The Hampshire Banking Company.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. J. Le Feuvre.

AUDITORS—Martin Maddison, jun., Esq., and Frederick C. Wilson, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Barney and Moberley.

The admirable adaptation of steam power to the purposes of navigation has been fully proved, and is so justly appreciated by the public, as to require no comment. In consequence of the great increase of passengers from Southampton to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, to St. Malo, Granville, Havre de Grace, and the additional influence which the railroad from London, when completed, will have on these stations, it is deemed expedient to enlarge the steam accommodation of this port.

A considerable proportion of the mercantile and trading interests of this town and neighbourhood, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Ariadne and Camilla packets, established on the above named stations, have therefore resolved on meeting their interests, to enable them to extend those accommodations to the public which appear necessary, and it is therefore proposed to establish a new steam packet company, to be called "The South of England Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of 100,000*l.*, to be raised in 5,000 shares of 20*l.* each, of which it is considered that for present purposes 10*l.* per share will only be required, 2*l.* per share to be paid as the first instalment, within ten days after the appropriation of the vessels, and four other calls of 2*l.* each to be made by the Directors, on giving one month's notice between each call.

The Directors will have power, as opportunities present themselves, to take up such other stations as may appear eligible, but the projectors deprecate any encroachment upon stations previously and adequately occupied by other proprietors, the objects of the company being the profitable employment of capital, and increased accommodation to the public. The management to be intrusted to nine Directors, each Director to possess at least 10 shares. The property of the company to be vested in the names of trustees selected by the Board of Directors. General Meetings to be held half-yearly, in the months of January and July, at which a report of the affairs of the company, and the accounts, duly audited, will be laid before the proprietors, and at which meetings proprietors holding 5 shares shall be entitled to 1 vote, 10 shares to 2 votes, 20 shares to 3 votes, 40 shares to 4 votes, 70 shares to 5 votes, but no shareholder to have more than 5 votes. The Ariadne and Camilla have each been valued, under the sanction of a committee of experienced individuals appointed for that purpose, and the proprietors have respectively agreed to take the full value assigned to each vessel in shares in the new company; and, in addition to this, full 1,000 shares are already subscribed for by the proprietors of these vessels. It is intended that proprietors holding 10 shares shall be at all times entitled to a free passage in the vessels belonging to the company.

Applications for Shares to be made on or before the 30th of November next, to the Secretary, High-street; the Solicitors, 79, Portland-street, Southampton; Messrs. Janvrin, and De Lisle, 16, Devonshire-square, London; to Mr. John Le Feuvre, Jersey; and Mr. Peter N. Malmgy, Guernsey.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1835.

MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE, holden on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of November, 1835.

LORD BOSCAWEN, in the Chair.

The Committee for the Erection of a MEMORIAL to the late LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE having determined to recommend to the next General Meeting the erection of a PILLAR, or other conspicuous object on Carnbrea Hill,

It was Resolved,

That a Subscription for this purpose be immediately opened; and that the surplus thereof, after the erection of such Pillar, shall be applied to the establishment of a CHARITABLE FUND for the benefit of natives of Cornwall, to be called the DUNSTANVILLE FUND.

That the several Bankers throughout the County be requested to receive Subscriptions, and that the early attention of the public be earnestly called to the subject.

That designs for the proposed Memorial be requested, and that they be forwarded before the next GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of DECEMBER NEXT, to Mr. W. M. TWEEDY, Truro.

(Signed) BOSCAWEN ROSE, CHAIRMAN.

N.B. For the information of Architects not acquainted with the county, the Committee would state that Carnbrea is a rough granite ridge, extending about three quarters of a mile in length, nearly parallel with the high road, rising into three points, of which the centre is the highest, and on this it is proposed to erect the Memorial. The eastern summit is crowned by the remains of an ancient Castle. The central summit is nearly 400 feet above the level of the road, and about three quarters of a mile distant from it on the base line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MEMORIAL:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Davies Gilbert	100	0	0	W. Paul, Jun.	10	0	0
Lord Boscawen	50	0	0	J. Williams, Jun., & Brothers	100	0	0
Edward Collins	200	0	0	Rev. John Molesworth	10	0	0
J. Hearle Tremayne	200	0	0	Rev. Thomas Pascoe	5	5	0
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.	100	0	0	J. S. Enys	25	0	0
J. T. Coryton	50	0	0	William Paul	10	0	0
Rev. George Treweeke	25	0	0	William Rashleigh	10	0	0
S. and R. Davey	50	0	0	Sir John St. Aubyn	100	0	0
Benjamin Sampson	20	0	0	John Borlase	25	0	0
Benjamin Sampson, jun	5	0	0	W. Warren	5	0	0
Edward Rodd, D.D.	10	0	0	F. Hearle Rodd	50	0	0
W. Reynolds	25	0	0	Geo. Kinderley	5	5	0
W. M. Tweedy	10	0	0	Rev. C. V. Le Grice	10	0	0
J. B. Praed	50	0	0	Capt. Collins, R.N.	50	0	0
W. T. Praed	25	0	0	Edward Shearm	10	0	0
H. English, for the Dunstanville Fund	10	10	0	Rev. Walter Gee	10	0	0
W. Paul, jun.	10	0	0	T. J. Agar Robartes	50	0	0
Rev. C. W. Woodley	5	0	0	John Buller	100	0	0

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—Capital £500,000, in Shares of £50. each, with power to increase it to £1,000,000. Deposit £5. per Share

DIRECTORS.

G. F. Angas, Esq.	John Pirie, Esq., Alderman
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.	John Rundle, Esq., M.P.
John Hull, Esq.	Thomas Smith, Esq.
James Hyde, Esq.	James Ruddell Todd, Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.	Henry Waymouth, Esq.

Auditors—D. T. Johnson, Esq.; W. U. Sims, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Ladbroke and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.
Samuel Stephens, Esq., Colonial Manager.
Edward Hill, Esq., Secretary pro tem.

The Legislature having passed an Act "To empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province, or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof," a number of Gentlemen have been induced, from the valuable privileges which this bill confers upon the proposed colony, the central and important locality assigned as its territory, the salubrity of its climate, and the richness of its soil, to form a Joint Stock Company, for the purchase and improvement of land, laying out farms, building wharfs and warehouses, establishing a whale and seal fishery, and such other purposes as may appear desirable, consequently 13,770 acres have already been purchased of the Commissioners under the Colonization Act, and an additional contract for 20,000 more entered into. These purchases give the Company the right of renting 340,160 acres of land for pasturage at less than one farthing per acre.

A number of shares have already been disposed of; and persons wishing to become subscribers, may apply to the bankers, Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., Bank-buildings; the Solicitors, Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome, 27, Nicholas-lane; and the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 19, Bishopsgate-street-within, where prospectuses and other information may be obtained.—October 9.

COAL MINES TO BE LET.

At HINDLEY and WESTHAUGHTON in the COUNTY of LANCASTER.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, all the SEAMS, MINES, and BEDS of COAL, situate, lying, and being, under Two Farms within the townships of Hindley and Westhaughton, in the County of Lancaster, belonging to THOMAS LEIGH, Esq.

The Hindley Estate contains 19a. 0r. 26p. of Land, statute measure, and is in the occupation of Miss Hampson. The Mines have been proved, and consist of Six Veins or Seams of Coal, of superior quality, well known in the neighbourhood.

The upper Mine upon the Crop is two feet thick, and lies about 21 yards deep; the second Mine is one foot thick, and about 49 yards deep; the third Mine is four feet ten inches thick, and about 54 yards deep; and the fourth is seven feet thick, and about 73 yards deep. And upon the deep, the first Mine is two feet six inches thick, and lies six yards deep; the second Mine is six feet thick (and supposed to contain about six statute acres), and lies about 32 yards deep; the third Mine is two feet thick and about 6s yards deep; the fourth Mine is one foot thick, and about 96 yards deep; the fifth Mine is four feet ten inches thick, and about 101 yards deep; and the sixth Mine is seven feet thick, and about 122 yards deep.

The above Estate, under which these Mines lie, is situate about five miles from Wigan, seven from Bolton, sixteen from Manchester, twelve from Warrington, and two from Leigh. It is within a short distance of the North Union Railway, near to good Turnpike roads, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes near the estate, and, by these means, a good, ready and cheap mode of conveyance of the Coal to any part of the county is afforded.

The Westhaughton Estate contains 21a. 0r. 4p. of Land, statute measure, and is in the occupation of Nathaniel Gregory. These Mines have also been proved, and consist of Four Veins or Seams of superior soldering Coals.

The upper Mine upon the Crop is four feet thick, and lies about 19 yards deep; the second Mine is two feet thick, and about 32 yards deep; the third is seven inches thick, and lies four inches below the last Mine; and the fourth is thirteen inches thick, and lies eight inches below the last. And upon the deep, the upper Mine is two feet thick, and lies about 30 yards deep; and the three other Mines lie the same under it as stated in the boring upon the crop.

The above property is near to good roads, at a short distance from the Bolton and Leigh Railway, and within six miles of Bolton, four of Wigan, two and a half of Leigh, and fifteen of Manchester.

The respective tenants will show the property under which the Coals are situate, and all further particulars may be had by applying to THOMAS WHITE, Land Agent and Surveyor, Newton, near Warrington.

COAL MINES TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ALL the SEAMS, MINES, and BEDS of COAL, consisting, among other descriptions, of the Stone or Anthracite Coal, being the most valuable Coal in the District, situate, lying, and being under the several Farms and Estates called Tyr-issef, Dan-y-greig, Wheatland, and Gran-vash, in the Parish of Llanon, in the County of Carmarthen, containing 137 Acres, be the same more or less, now in the occupation of John Jenkins, William Jones, and William Morris, as Tenants thereof.

Also, in and under the several Farms and Estates called Aberslash, Bryn-marlees, Gelly-silver, Glyn-tai, and Cwm-back, situate in the Parish of Landilbie, in the said County of Carmarthen, containing 300 Acres of Land, be the same more or less, in the occupation of Rees Davies, Henry Richard, John Waltrers, and Philip Penny, as Tenants thereof.

And also, in and under the Estate and Farm called Pant-y-gwyn, situate in the said Parish of Llanon, containing 84 Acres, 3 Roods, and 36 Perches, and in the occupation of David Jenkins, as Tenant thereof.

The whole of the Mines are of first-rate quality, and situate near to the Pembroke Canal, and the Intended Llanelly Railway, and within short distances of the Shipping Ports, and offer a desirable Speculation to persons desirous of entering into the Coal Trade.

Mr. David Lewis, of Landilbie, Innkeeper, will show the Premises; from whom, or of Mr. Pearce, at the Earl of Balcarres's Colliery, in Haigh, in the County of Lancaster; or at the Office of Henry Gaskell, in Wigan, in the last mentioned County, further information may be had.

WHEAL PORTHARRAS TIN AND COPPER MINE, IN ST. JUST, IN CORNWALL.

Capital, only £3,200, in 400 Shares of £8 each.

THE above Mine is situated in an excellent Mining district, contiguous to BOSCASWELL DOWN TIN MINE, which has given a profit of 30,000*l.* in the last two years, and half a mile from THE LEVANT COPPER MINE, which has produced a profit of about 8,000*l.* per annum for the last ten years.

About 150 Shares of the above Mine are to be disposed of, the remainder having been engaged by respectable persons in Cornwall. As the water is moderate, a small steam power will be sufficient; and the outlay is not expected to exceed 3,200*l.* to give the Mine a fair trial. The most respectable references will be given. Apply to Mr. GEORGE EDMONDS, Solicitor, No. 20, East street, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

Price 3s., No. VIII, of the

MINING REVIEW;

OR,

JOURNAL OF MINERALOGY, METALLURGY, AND GEOLOGY.

CONTAINING

A variety of Original Articles on Scientific Subjects; Reviews of New Works; an extensive Miscellanea of Natural Philosophy; together with Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies; and full Tabular Details of Mining Affairs. Sold by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-court; and to be had of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

*** "The Mining Review appears to be most skillfully conducted, combining in its pages every species of information bearing on the subject it professes to attend to."

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY, (with branches to the East and West India Docks), and STEAM NAVIGATION DEPOT COMPANY, Capital 630,000*l.*, in 12,000 Shares of 30*l.* each.—Deposit 3*l.* per share.

DIRECTORS.

EDMUND CALVERT, Esq.	WM. ROUTH, Esq.
CRAWFORD DAVISON, jun. Esq.	EDWARD STEWART, Esq.
WM. EDMOND FERRERS, Esq.	JOHN THACKER, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Esq.	JOSHUA WILLIAMSON, Esq.
FREDERICK MANGLES, Esq.	FRANCIS WILSON, Esq.
CHARLES E. MANGLES, Esq.	JAMES YOUNG, Esq.
JOHN NESBITT, Esq.	

With power to add to their number.

Treasurer—HENRY KINGSCOTE, Esq.
Engineer—GEORGE STEPHENSON, Esq.
Surveyors—PHILIP HARDWICK, Esq., R. L. JONES, Esq., and J. S. HAMMOCK, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. LADBROKES and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. I. and S. PEARCE and Co., and MR. T. BROWNE.

The Subscribers are requested to exchange the Bankers' Receipts for Certificates, and to sign the parliamentary contract forthwith, at the Office of the Company, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within.

By order of the Board, C. H. WINFIELD, Sec.

A TREATISE on ISOMETRICAL DRAWING, as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans, Picturesque Delineations of Ornamental Grounds, Perspective Views and Working Plans of Buildings and Machinery, and to general purposes of Civil Engineering, with Details of Improved Methods of preserving Plans and Records of Subterranean Operations in Mining Districts, by T. SOPWITH, Land and Mine Surveyor, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. With Thirty-four Copper-plate Engravings. Price 16s.

"We strongly recommend Mr. Sopwith's book, as by far the best, and, indeed, the only complete work that has yet appeared on the subject. Every mode of the application of Isometrical Drawing is beautifully illustrated by engravings."

Architectural Magazine.

"The proprietors and conductors of mines, and all under them, would do well to study the whole of these sections attentively. The author's suggestions are all of a very sensible and practical character, accompanied with every necessary instruction for carrying them into complete effect."—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

"We cannot but recommend this book most strongly both to gardeners and land surveyors. To land and mine surveyors it is indeed indispensable, nothing of equal importance having appeared since Mr. Horner published his Improved Method of Land Surveying, in 1810."—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

Also, by Mr. SOPWITH,

1. GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS of Mines in Alston Moor and Teesdale, with Letter-press Descriptions; three large copper-plates, coloured; 10s. 6d.
2. An ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and Teesdale, 4s. 6d.
3. PROJECTING and PARALLEL RULERS for Isometrical and other Modes of Projection, 2s. 6d.
4. An ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and Teesdale, in Cumberland and Durham, comprising Descriptive Sketches of the Scenery, Antiquities, Geology, and Mining operations, in the upper dales of the River Tyne, Wear, and Tees, 12mo., price 4s. 6d.

Published by J. WEALE, Architectural Library, No. 59, High Holborn.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that an ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and from and after the 8th of December next, no Applications for Shares in this undertaking will be received, except from owners or occupiers of property along the line. By order of the Committee, J. C. ROBERTSON, Sec.

Office, 14, Austin Friars, November 26, 1835.

ROCK SALT MINE.

TO be LET for a term of years (with immediate possession) a Field or close of Land, situate in the township of Witton Cum Twambrooks, near Northwich, in the county of Chester, containing 3¼ acres, statute measure; together with the lower bed or Mine of Rock Salt underneath the same, consisting of about 110,000 tons of the best quality for exportation; besides an almost unlimited quantity of an inferior kind, suitable for refining into white salt on the premises, where coal may be had at a cheap rate.

The above land is within a short distance from the public shipping quays, on a navigable branch of the river Weaver; very near other Rock Salt Mines now in operation, and presents a favourable opportunity, particularly to a merchant connected with Holland or the Netherlands, for embarking a moderate capital with the certainty of a handsomely remunerating profit.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Hadfield, Wood, and Co., South John Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Woods, Field, and Wood, Mark Lane, London; or to R. P. Hadfield, Northwich.

SOUTHEND AND HOLE HAVEN RAILWAY, with the view of adopting the line of the London and Blackwall Railway as an inlet into the metropolis, through Barking, Dagenham, Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, to Hole Haven, and Southend, with branches to Ilford, Romford, Tilbury Fort, Mucking, and Leigh, and other trading places on the line of road. The objects of this railway are not founded upon speculation, but upon the intercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line of road. When it is considered that Southend will be favoured with a safe and quick intercourse with the metropolis, it may now have an opportunity of competing with other watering places, which, from a bad landing place, has not met with that encouragement which its near approximation to the metropolis might warrant. The journey to Southend will be performed in an hour, thus people can be in their business and with their family without inconvenience, and the merchant, farmer, and market gardener cannot transmit their commodities and perishable articles with despatch and safety. It may appear astounding to state that 35 miles can be done in an hour, but a member of Parliament, one of the Society of Friends, well versed in railways, at a public meeting held on the Great North of England Railway, stated that an engine can with safety travel at the rate of 50 or 60 miles an hour, and that the journey between Newcastle and London may be performed in 7 or 8 hours. As soon as the survey and estimates are complete, a prospectus will be issued, with all particulars, and in the meantime applications for shares of £50. each may be made to James Lambert, Esq., Barking; Thomas Brown, Esq., and J. C. Ord, Esq., 13, Royal-lane.—Railway Offices, 13, Royal-lane.

SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY

Capital £20,000., in 5,000 Shares, of £4. each.—Deposit £1. per Share.

DIRECTORS.

William Walker, Esq.—Peter Campbell, Esq.—George Biggs, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Prescott and Grote.

SECRETARY—Mr. E. N. Paddon.

MANAGING AGENT—Mr. Henry Borrow, Truro.

South Polgooth Mine is situate in the Parishes of St. Ewe and St. Mewan, near Truro, in the County of Cornwall; it lies south of, and immediately adjoining the rich mine, "POLGOOTH," which proved one of the most beneficial adventures in the County, upwards of £700,000. having been realized from its Tin and Copper Ore, during its first working, and it still yields considerable quantities of excellent Tin Ore. It also adjoins East Wheal Strawberry, the Shares in which bear a high premium. The mine contains numerous Lodes, several of which are at a short distance from and are parallel with those worked in POLGOOTH; these Lodes have already produced Tin, and some of them large quantities of Tin and Copper Ore; the Tin Ore has been recently assayed, and proves to contain 6s per cent., thus presenting a most flattering prospect of early profit to the Company.

South Polgooth Sett is one thousand fathoms in length, and four hundred fathoms in width, and is held for a term of which twenty years are unexpired, at the moderate dues to the Lords of 1-15th.

In consequence of the very numerous applications for Shares, and enquiries necessarily resulting therefrom, the Directors are unable to make an appropriation till the early part of the ensuing week. R. N. Fawtier, Sec.,

30th Nov. 1835. 20, Basinghall Street,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—By order of the Colonization Commissioners for His Majesty's Province of South Australia.—Notice is hereby given, that the provisions of the Act of Parliament having been complied with, by the disposal of land or scrip to the amount of £35,000, upon which the purchasers have paid a deposit of £35 per cent., and by the investment in government securities of the sum of £20,000, the 31st day of December next is fixed for payment of the balance or remainder of the purchase money on the land orders so disposed of, and such purchasers are required by the Commissioners to pay the remainder of their purchase money, on or before that day, to Messrs. Currie and Co., 29, Cornhill; Messrs. Esdaile and Co., 31, Lombard-street; Messrs. Wright and Co., 5, Henrietta-street, Covent garden; or to Messrs. Cox and Biddulph, 13, Charing-cross, (bankers to the Trustees).

By the conditions of sale, if for any reason such balance be omitted to be paid within three days after the time so fixed, the deposite already paid will be absolutely forfeited. By order of the Board,

Adelphi terrace, Nov. 20, 1835. ROWLAND HILL, Sec.

GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS.

THE FIRST PART OF THE FOURTH VOLUME is Just Published. Price to the Fellows, 11s.; to the Public, 14s.

CONTENTS:—1. Buckland and De la Beche in the Neighbourhood of Weymouth; 2. Sedgwick on the Cumbrian Mountains; and, 3. Sedgwick on the Carboniferous Chain from Penigent to Kirkby Stephen.

With Six Coloured Maps and Sections.

Sold at the Apartments of the Society, in Somerset House.

VALUABLE COLLIERY TO BE LET,

For such period as may be agreed on, entry at Martinmas next,

THAT well-known and extensive COLLIERY of HALBEATH, in the Parish of Dunfermline, with the RAILWAY, MANAGERS' HOUSES, COLLIERS' HOUSES, and other necessary Buildings, and also the Whole Machinery, Waggons, and Utensils, presently use.

There is an excellent field of Splint Coal, which may be fitted to great advantage; and, in addition to the Splint and the other usual kinds of Coal, there is an excellent seam of PARROT COAL PRESENTLY WORKING, for which there is a considerable demand, and which can be worked to great profit. The machinery and utensils are in excellent working order, and the Managers' and Colliers' Houses are in good repair.

There is an Iron Railway attached to the Colliery, which joins it with the Shipping Port of Inverkeithing, from which it is distant from 5 to 6 miles. The Harbour and Roadstead of Inverkeithing are admitted to be among the best in the Firth of Forth.

The Trade of the Colliery has been long established, and the Sales have amounted at an average to from 40,000 to 50,000 tons per annum.

There are very extensive Fields of Coal adjoining to the Railway, and which could be obtained by the Tenant on moderate Terms.

The Tenant can also have, if wished, a small Farm, of about — Imperial Acres of good Land, near the Colliery.

Application to be made to Thomas Mansfield, Esq., Accountant, Chambers, No. 7, Thistle-street; or to Smith and Kinnear, W. S., Chambers, 81, George-street, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, 17th November, 1835.

BRITISH and AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Capital £500,000, in 5,000 SHARES of £100 each; 10 per cent to be paid on the allotment of the shares, and 10 per cent. further call on making the contracts for building the first two ships. The first line of steam ships to run between London and New York.

Chairman, ISAAC SOLLY, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Col. Aspinwall, American Consul General.
Joseph Allen, Esq.
John R. Atkins, Esq.
Henry Bainbridge, Esq.
Charles Enderby, Esq.
William Haigh, Esq.
William R. Hodges, Esq.
Captain Thomas Larkins
George W. Lee, Esq.
Richard Price, Esq.
Captain George Probyn
William Solly, Esq.
Junius Smith, Esq., Ship's Husband, Agent of the Union Line of New York Packets.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, London; Messrs. Atkins and Son, Portsmouth.

AUDITORS.

William Glover, Esq., and Henry John Rucker, Esq.

STANDING COUNSEL.

Sir F. Pollock, M.P., K.C., John Lindegren, Esq., Agent at Portsmouth.

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., bankers, 62, Threadneedle street; or to Junius Smith, Esq., New York Packet Office, 4, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that tenders for the improvement of the Harbour of Aberavor, Glamorgan, by making Dock Gates, and by forming a new channel by scouring, &c., according to a plan, and specification, to be seen at the Office of Mr. W. Llewellyn, Solicitor, Neath; or at the Office of Messrs Vigtuls, Batten, James, and Co., Castle Baynard, London; or at the Office of Mr. T. Wills, Narrow Wine Street, Bristol, will be received on or before the 20th day of December next.

Sealed tenders addressed to either of the above parties will have immediate attention; none need apply who cannot give sufficient securities for the fulfilment of the contract.

TO ZINC MANUFACTURERS AND SILVER REFINERS.

THE PARYS MINE COMPANY having recently opened a mine on Pary's Mountain, producing an ore consisting of sulphuret of copper, zinc, and lead, with but a small portion of unmetallic earth, the lead containing a small portion of silver, are desirous of selling the same on bank for shipment, to be smelted elsewhere; or to contract for separating these metals upon the mine, where there are ruins and furnaces suitable for the operation, or pits for precipitating the metal if that be deemed best; together with buildings where furnaces may be be erected for zinc retorts. The sulphate of lead being insoluble in water, may be smelted for its lead and silver.

Appply to Mr. Pritchard, Pary's Mine, Anlwch, Anglesey.—Nov. 24, 1835.

MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

THE HOLDERS of SHARES in this COMPANY are reminded that the THIRD INSTALMENT of ONE POUND per Share became due on the 1st Instant, payable at Messrs Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s, and that unless the same be paid within Fifteen Days from that date, the Shares will be sold agreeably to the conditions of the Certificates. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec.

CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.

IT having been Resolved, at a Meeting of the Directors, that a CALL of ONE POUND per Share be made due the 1st of January, the Holders of Shares are therefore requested to pay the same to Messrs. Drewett and Fowler, Bankers, 60, Broad-street, on or before the 14th of January next.

46, Lime-street, Nov. 30, 1835. JOHN W. F. DALTON.

SOUTH DURHAM RAILWAY.

THIS Railroad promises much to those who may be so fortunate as to be admitted Shareholders. The certainty of the great traffic there will be upon it, as great as on any railway in the north of England, insures its success, and justifies the high opinion that has been entertained of it by those who can fully appreciate and understand the objects of the undertaking. This is no job, conceived for the sake of speculation, but a sound rational project, having for its object the opening out of a district rich in coal of the finest quality; lime possessing 98 per cent. of carbon, which is in the greatest request but hitherto it has only been used in the district where it is produced; by this railroad the southern division of Durham, Cleveland, and the north of Yorkshire will be supplied with it; and lead of a fine kind, and in great abundance. All the landed proprietors have given their assent to the measure, and the plans, &c. have been duly deposited.

COAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

"There can be no question that England offers an ample field for an advantageous investment of capital in her mineral districts; and I, for one, am glad to see the day when the attention of the monied interests is diverted from the channels to which it has been so long almost entirely directed, and that the mines of our own country have now a considerable share of that attention."

Correspondent of Mining Journal.

SIR—In the above sentiments of your valuable correspondent I most heartily concur, and I think in expressing these few remarks, he speaks the sentiments of a large class of the influential monied public, as well as every one who has any acquaintance with the value and importance of the mineral districts of the country. That there is still a great field open for the profitable employment of capital in mining operations is the firm and conscientious opinion of the humble individual who now addresses you; and that a greater knowledge relative to this interesting branch of industry may yet be extended, not only amongst those whose daily occupation is mining, but also the scientific and learned, appears evident from the great interest at present taken relative to mining matters, together with the desire at present so generally evinced for the formation of so laudable an establishment as a school of mines; the utility of which cannot be doubted, and its success, it is to be hoped, is certain. The neglect of the science of mining is beginning to be felt from the great use experienced from a more scientific management of mines, on the greater safety and profit in working at times so dangerous a branch of employment; and it may confidently be expected that from the united efforts of so many talented individuals taking such an interest in the working of the mineral products of the country, that a new era will be formed in the annals of mining. It was not the intention of the writer of these few observations to have troubled you again so soon on the subject of the coal fields of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, which, from their national value and importance, form so prominent a part amongst the mining districts of the country; and from the many improvements daily taking place by the formation of roads and rail-road communications, as well as manufactures in all directions, and the general improvement of the land of this part of the country, opportunities rarely to be met with, offer themselves for the useful and most profitable investment of capital, but for the remark in a letter of another of your correspondents to the Journal of the 28th instant, with the date of London, and with the signature of "C.C.," and which your correspondent says were suggested by the observations of my former letter in your extensively circulated and valuable paper of the 21st ult. in reference to the formation of a public company for working the coal in these districts. The value and importance of the coal trade is undoubted, and it appears from an observation of your correspondent, that he is connected with the London coal trade himself: he will therefore, no doubt, be well acquainted with its value and importance as well to the northern districts as the metropolis, and must consequently be interested in its prosperity; but, Sir, I think he has entirely mistaken the suggestions contained in my letter, if he supposes it formed any part of my wishes, in advocating the formation of a public company for working the northern coal districts, that the "coal trade" should be destroyed. I feel too deeply interested in the prosperity of my native district, and know too well the value of the coal trade to the country, as well as the many interests dependent upon it for support, ever to wish to see it but what it is, doing well and in a good condition, and capable of extension to a very considerable extent. Neither do I conceive that a public company formed for such a purpose can have any such effect as that contemplated by your correspondent. C. C. is no doubt perfectly correct in his remark, that any new scheme for the formation of a public company for any particular object ought to appear of a feasible nature, and without really proving injurious to extensive existing interests of national importance, to gain the support of the public, and offer a legitimate investment for capital. He says, *in* the fair sense of the word, he is a friend to legitimate investment: now I should simply venture to ask your correspondent if he has maturely considered the nature of a public company for the above objects, when he hastily comes to the conclusion that such a company would have the effect of throwing the trade into confusion, and be the ruin of all existing interests, and a serious misfortune to the country? Does C.C. think, that because I advocated the formation of a public coal-mining company, that it was necessary to work all the unwrought coal in the country at once? Why, if that were the object of a company, the trade might be injured and ruined at once, by an over supply, and ——'s (*see C.C.'s letter for name of colliery*) Wallsend come down again to 14s. a chaldron in the *dog days*. The objection of C.C. it appears must only be to the extent of the operations of a public company, but I will leave that to the judgment of the shareholders, who, as people now-a-days have their eyes open, will easily avoid falling into the error that C.C. seems to think as likely to happen from adopting my suggestion.

The advantages of a public company to be formed for the above purpose, are many. It would give employment to a large capital, and would be found to the large capitalist as well as the small tradesman, and others possessed of a small and limited income, an excellent opportunity of realizing a handsome per centage. The large amount of capital already employed in the trade by the private individuals now embarked in it, amply shews that the trade is more than a safe speculation, and most lucrative, if we may judge by the fortunes that have been made, and are now making by those who have any thing to do with it. It is like all other businesses, requiring good management to pay well, and from the nature of the trade, a public company would have superior advantages over the private owner. From natural and extensive interests and influence, it is a trade that must necessarily be left to the management of those only who are acquainted with it practically, and even part of the present owners themselves depend almost entirely upon the management of their agents; a company would do the same; and would be found quite able to compete with any others in the trade. It is a new field for the attention of the mere capitalist, and certainly is deserving of great attention; indeed the interest the Legislature has lately taken in reference to the state of the coal trade, must make it appear of national importance and attention. C. C. seems also to think that such a company at its first outstart would be crippled, if not entirely annihilated by the opposition of the present coal owners, through their "immense wealth and unlimited power." That I deny: I think I know them better; there is not a more honourable body of gentlemen than those connected with the coal trade, and I am confident that no unworthy opposition would be shown by them to the establishment of any such company for the above purpose; if a company were formed, I am rather inclined to think the trade would support it, by taking shares to have a voice in the management of its affairs, for the purpose of regulating the trade: C. C. seems to think that a company could do nothing. Perhaps it never struck him that a few current-going collieries could be purchased, or that it was not possible for a spirited public company of respectable men, with a large raised capital, in an open trade, to oppose opposition, or resist oppression, from any person or persons whomsoever; but I digress, C. C. knows better; nothing of this sort is ever likely to happen; it is his own created fancy. Let me again ask C. C. how does it happen, that since 1833, if the trade was fairly overdone, that a great many collieries have since been opened, but and for what purpose are coal owners buying estates, with good fields of coals under them, but for the purpose of working them? It is in the power of any person at present to open a colliery, and sell his coal for any price he thinks proper; and why would C. C. restrain a company in any useful operation, that at present is allowed to an individual. Is it fear, and of what? or is there some other mighty secret in the matter? I say, let the trade, if it thinks proper, fairly regulate itself; but do not let us shew hostile opposition to any public and open company, from any groundless or useless fear of imaginary consequences. The present collieries must gradually be worked out, and new ones will be required to supply the demand for fuel, so necessary an article in English use, that it cannot be done without some of the finest fields of coal are not yet opened out, and the contemplated public railroads will come right through them, thus saving all the old expense of laying railroads, and paying for way leaves and other contingencies. In short, the present time, when improvements are taking place by these means, present a fine opportunity, either for the speculation in coal mines, by the private individual, or a public company of many proprietors; excellent coal fields are to be procured, and notwithstanding the remarks of our correspondent, I remain satisfied that a safe and profitable speculation could be entered upon by working the coal by a public company in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The individual who writes these few observations is in no way connected with the trade, but he has not lived in this district all his life without having his eyes open to its natural advantages and resources, and the necessary modes to be adopted for availing ourselves of the national and local resources of the mineral riches of the country. The opinion is not singular; for allow me to tell C. C. there are many others both here and in London, who highly approve of the undertaking, and are determined to avail themselves of a profitable investment for their capital in the mineral fields of the country. I have to apologise for the length of these remarks, which, if it be not too great a favour, you will oblige by inserting in your next week's valuable paper, and if the subject be interesting, I may be tempted to extend the correspondence. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 2, 1835. A. B.

DOWSING ROD.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—I have felt somewhat disappointed that among your numerous correspondents upon the subject of the "Dowsing Rod," no reference whatever has been made to an interesting article in the "*Mining Review*," from one of its contributors, in which this perplexing question is very fairly and candidly stated; neither do I find any observations from your pen, notwithstanding the numerous communications you have received; an omission in some degree remarkable. Is *your* mind in abeyance? Do you "halt between two opinions?" As, at present, I take no part in the momentous disquisition, I shall not presume to offer an opinion, but await the issue of deeper research. In the mean time I forward the extract, and request you will insert it in your truly valuable journal.

Dec. 1, 1835. I remain, Sir, your well-wisher, J. H.

"Dowsing is a subject of which many are disposed to be incredulous, and there are very few who will positively acknowledge their belief and confidence in it, but so many instances of its success have been mentioned to me by respectable sagacious and candid eye-witnesses, that I am tempted to allude more particularly to some of the facts. Mr. Noall, of Redruth, in Cornwall, has obtained notoriety as a skilful operator, and, I believe, I shall merely describe the popular opinion in detailing the information I have received from him, and finding it coincide with that obtained from very many other persons. The instrument is a two-forked twig—it is advisable, although not indispensable, that it should be but one year's growth, and of hazel wood; the operator taking one fork in each hand, grasps them firmly, and in such a manner that the backs of both his hands shall be turned towards the earth, and the branch in which both the forks unite stand perpendicularly before his face. He then advances, and when he approaches a lode the twigs will turn in his hands, and it will require considerable exertion to prevent the branch, which was at first held erect, turning from him, and taking the reverse position. This is the substance of what I have found to be believed by many well-informed persons. One of my informants went so far as to say that a rod which had grown near a lode is more readily affected than one which is grown elsewhere, and it is still believed by some that a skilful operator can detect the contents of a lode by having recourse to certain precautions. Pryce in his "Mineralogia Cornubiensis," says, that it is accomplished by holding in the hand a piece of the metal of which the influence is to be neutralized, but generally speaking it is considered that these refined observations are reserved for privileged eyes, as they are never exhibited to the uninitiated. Mr. Noall was *blind folded*, and taken into an adit, in one of the mines in Towan Common, where he was desired to use his Dowsing Rod. Three lodes had been previously cut there, and the rod moved on the operator approaching each of them. This was related to me by Mr. Noall, and confirmed by one of the parties concerned in the mine. The same person pretends (but I am not aware with what foundation) to have discovered the lode of Pembroke Mine, near St. Austle, by the use of the Dowsing Rod. I have the pleasure of being acquainted with a gentleman who deservedly stands at the head of the profession as a practical and scientific miner, who informs me that he was some years since employed by the proprietors of the estate of Drim, in the parish of Crowan, near Camborne, to costean the whole of that property, and that his labourers were employed, and had made some discoveries. One day while he was on the spot a person named Abraham Vial, alias Bennar, a native of Camborne, and a professed Dowser, came by and offered to examine the ground. My informant consented, and, accompanying him, had every spot at which the rod was agitated instantly noted, and he subsequently had excavations made on every of these stations, *and in each of them a lode was discovered.* The result of my information is, that some persons have by the use of the rod discovered the existence of lodes and springs of water, and more than this I am not prepared to say, for I am rather inclined to think that the operation of the same rod on the same tract is not the same in all hands, although I am not prepared to account for the difference."

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR—I must confess, that notwithstanding the subject has been handled by several of your correspondents, the Dowsing Rod remains, as heretofore, a doubtful and unsatisfactory point of discussion. I very recently met with a paper on the *Virgula divinatoria* by Mr. W. Phillips in the Philosophical Magazine of 1802, and I really am almost tempted to believe, that without acknowledging the authority, some of your writers have at least *gleaned* from his lucubrations. I forward you the copy of only a portion of the paper, and if you think it worth a place in the columns of your widely-extended journal, it is quite at your service. You will readily admit that *much* progress has not been made in detecting the "talismanic" virtues of the rod since the paper was read to the Philosophical Society. Mr. Phillips first mentions the antiquity of the use of the rod, and states the principal authors who have treated upon it, enumerating particularly Agricola, De Thoumond, Cookworthy, Rebeira, and Pryce, and then, after giving his own experience and views upon the subject, treats with much severity the "corpuscular philosophy" advocated by Boyle, Pryce, and others. But let him speak for himself.

"It is now but little, if at all practised in this country; the few among the curious, or among practical miners, who continue to assert that it possesses an influence in the discovery of ores, seem so far to have yielded to its opponents, as to have given up the use of it. Two, with whom I became acquainted in Cornwall, still assert their belief in it, and that it has been the means of discovering mines there; and a third assured me that he had himself, by the accidental use of the rod in a place where he did not expect it to have been acted upon, viz. in his own shop, discovered a lode which is now working under the town of Redruth; but it must be acknowledged that there are many more among the most intelligent miners who ridicule the rod, than believe in the influence of minerals upon it. Taking it for granted, however, that metals do act upon the rod to the fullest extent of Cookworthy's belief, it still remains a question, notwithstanding the accommodating opinion of Pryce, whether it would prove a benefit to the miner, as it is allowed that it dips equally to the poor as to the rich lode, to a silver penny as to the mines of Potosi; for it is too often experienced in Cornwall, that lodes are not wanting, but ore. The advantage to be derived from it, therefore, with regard to metallic veins, seems by no means a counter-balance to the niceties and uncertainties attending its use, for the projectors implicitly depending upon the information of the rod, might, at a ruinous expense, ransack the bowels of the earth, in consequence of its dipping to a rich gossan, or a dead lode.

"Believing, with Boyle, that they who have seen the experiment can much more reasonably believe than they who have not, and being desirous of annexing to this account of the divining rod any little testimonial of my own experience which a sedulous attention to the directions for using it might afford, I cut during the last winter a number of hazle rods, and laid them by till they became dry; when, having tied two together with a vegetable substance, I proceeded to endeavour the discovery of some piece of metal; but repeated trials, both by others and myself, afforded us no opportunity of becoming convinced by experience that metals possess any influence upon the rod; and we were obliged, in giving up the trial, to acknowledge that we possessed those "singular occult faculties" which, according to Agricola, in some people prevent its action. It would, however, be an absurd and unwarrantable conclusion, to assert that the accounts which have been handed to us have been fabricated merely to excite our wonder, because those effects which have been asserted to accompany the use of the rod occasionally, have not in these few instances been observed.

"Yet it has so long been considered the prerogative of human reason to deny what cannot be explained, that it is with much difficulty we can admit as fact, however respectable the authority, that of which we have no ocular or sensible testimony, or for which no physical cause has been assigned. Two centuries ago who would have believed in the existence of the electric fluid? or who, if ocular demonstration were wanting, would not deny the incomprehensible attraction of the magnet? Philosophy, like fanaticism, has its prejudices, and has often rejected as impossibilities what have afterwards been confirmed by experience. But so strongly does the respectability of its advocates claim a favourable opinion as to the real existence of the virtues ascribed to the divining rod, that though it seems impossible wholly to admit their testimony, it seems equally so wholly to reject it. Difficult, however, as is the admission of belief in the asserted virtue of the divining rod, and little as it has been understood by those who have most ably espoused its cause, it may not be amiss just to have the outlines of that theory to which it has been by them referred for explanation, that of the corpuscular philosophy, which is a mode of accounting for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c. of the corpuscles, or minute particles of matter. Pryce, in his "Mineralogia Cornubiensis," gives the following account of the mode in which these corpuscles or minute *impenetrable* and *divisible* particles of matter act through the medium of the human body or nerves, or by the assistance of the animal spirits, upon the divining rod. "The corpuscles," it is said, "that arise from the minerals, entering the rod, determine it to bow down, in order to render it parallel to the vertical lines which the effluvia describe in their use. In effect, the mineralogical particles seem to be emitted from the earth; now the virgula being of a light porous wood, gives an easy passage to those particles, which are very fine and subtle; the effluvia, then, driven forwards by those that follow them, and pressed at the same time by the atmosphere incumbent on them, are forced to enter the little interstices between the fibres of the wood, and by that effort they oblige it to incline, or dip down perpendicularly, to become parallel to those little columns which the vapours form in their rise." If this jargon, this fabric of unintelligible conclusions, raised upon the slender foundation of *pro suppositione*, be not sufficiently absurd, I beg leave to refer to p. 114 of Pryce's work, where he attempts an elucidation of the corpuscular theory. If an advocate for this theory, as applied for solving the cause of the operation of the divining rod, were to be asked why hazel rods and branches of other trees said to be attracted by metals, are not attracted by them in their natural growth, and why, consequently, they do not grow with their tops declining towards the earth, I fear he would be at a loss to conceive what would be the answer. Would he say that the *vis inertiæ* of matter is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the living principle of the tree? or, would he not say that the human body is an excellent conductor of those minute particles or corpuscles, which, according to Hartley, are perpetually flying off from all bodies, for ever seeking new combinations, and of the same cathotic matter forming an infinite variety of modifications throughout the universe. Some conclusion equally satisfactory and philosophical might be exported from the hypothetical premises of this theory, and as, in all probability this theory cannot be established by ocular demonstration, or by any means be made manifest to our senses, it seems as if it were better to acknowledge, if really there be

any virtue in the rod, that, as in the instances of the magnetical influence and the electrive fluid, it is one of those mysterious effects of the mysterious laws by which nature is governed, inscrutable to human wit and indefinable by human investigation."

I hope the extract will not be considered too *lengthy*, if so, it is at your discretion to curtail it. With the best wishes for the success of your journal. I remain, Sir, your's, &c. T. K. L.

RAILWAY GAZETTE, v. MINING JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—Your contemporary, the Editor of the *Railway Gazette*, who is perhaps more remarkable for his general ability than for industry in illustrating the great cause on which his journal professes to treat, thinks proper to make some rather caustic observations on what he conjures up as my motives for writing a few paragraphs in your City article of last Friday, on the subject of railroads lately projected leading from the metropolis. Passing over the ill humour by which his remarks are distinguished, and which is on the whole excusable, as I was invading a province which he appears to consider exclusively his own, I trust you will allow me to set him right upon some misrepresentations, arising probably not so much from design, as from the haste with which the article was evidently composed.

The Editor acknowledges you are not accountable for the opinions contained in the City article, and asserts it ought not to deal in comment. If prevalent opinions are not to be recorded or commented upon, would not a dry extract from a price current do quite as well as any City article?

After quoting the portion relating to railroads, he says it was written in order to uphold the line of railway to Brighton, which has been surveyed by Mr. Gibbs. I deny this, and I refer to the article itself, which treats of all the newly projected lines from London, as well as of the Brighton railways. Upon this subject, he says, my assertions are "founded upon unfounded." This charge is excessively provoking, it is worse than founded upon sand, nay, it is infinitely worse than the foundation of the new joint stock bridge, from Dover to Calais, which instead of being founded upon piers, is to be upheld by balloons. He then proceeds to say, that it is rather difficult to procure information about railways, in which it is to be supposed he is correct, especially when his present number is compared with some of the preceding. If Homer did sleep now and then, at all events I do not find it recorded, that he had one of his eyes shut when he was awake—he left that, no doubt, to the conductors of some of our modern newspapers.

The next charge against me is, that I charge the committee of Mr. Stephenson's Brighton line with very dishonourable conduct. Although your printer's assistant has omitted the word "off," which should have been inserted after the word "worse," thus leaving me open at first sight to some faint charge of this kind, yet I deny it altogether, and I appeal to the context, and to the paragraph, as it now stands, all that I said and still maintain is, that this committee have been unsuccessful in the diffusion of their shares; as to the manner in which attempts have been made to circulcate them, I said it was unpopular. With regard to the public, who are to be attracted to the market to buy at a premium I still say, *caveat empter;* as I do to all the long cared animals, who, with a judgment infinitely below that of their four-footed cousins have been so inconsiderate of late as to buy up shares in railways at a premium in respect of which railways no act of parliament either is, or is likely to be obtained, and which are therefore scarcely in *posse*.

You and I, Mr. Editor, are no doubt original subscribers to many of the railroads leading from the metropolis because we think well of them, and wish to promote a great local and national interest which has been too long and scandalously neglected; but we do not go about Quixote-like to subscribe to any not immediately connected with the great metropolitan interests which belong to the nation as well as to London, and which are sufficient for the present of themselves, to absorb all the national capital that can be spared; as to purchasing shares in any mere project at a premium, I feel persuaded that your worthy contemporary has also been quite wary enough to keep clear of all of them, except Stephenson's Brighton, and I should not have suspected him of making that mistake, but that he exposes himself by losing his temper.

Supposing that the shares in Mr. Stephenson's line may have been current for a day or so at a premium of £3 per share, I have never charged his committee with dishonourable practises as your contemporary thinks fit to do; in the mean time, the mode in which I described the attempt to issue them is substantially correct; all that I can say in addition is, that if any shares have been got rid of at a premium, the public are even more off their guard than I expected them to be. Further on he says, that the quotation of share prices at the termination of the City article is a proof that I wrote from interested motives: to this I answer, first, that I described the particulars of the lines for the information of the public as they came before me, after a much more careful examination of the several rival projects in and near the metropolis than your contemporary, notwithstanding the title he assumes, has yet taken the trouble to enter upon. As to the quotation of price I repeat, that it has always been nominal. If he still doubts, let him exert a small portion of the industry, which he of all others is bound to employ, to discover whether a member of Stephenson's committee has not been very recently offering to appropriate shares at par.

As to my doubting of the balance which the committee of this line may have placed at their bankers, or reprehending them for their wealth, I never said nor imagined the thing. All that I say and repeat is, that they have been remarkably unsuccessful in the attempt to diffuse their shares, chiefly from the unpopular and repulsive way of launching them. I repeat, that their subscriptions have been contributed, not by a multitude of small subscribers, but in very considerable sums, by a comparatively few wealthy persons; and I also believe, that these gentlemen who are known to mix up much caution with their wealth, will be found proportionately wanting in boldness when the time comes for a Parliamentary contest with the committees of the other lines.

Not to part in the spirit of malice with your able contemporary, who, I hope, will oblige us all by infusing something more of energy into his present undertaking, allow me to occupy a small portion more of your valuable space, in thanking him for the candour evinced in extracting the whole of that part of my last City article which related to railways, and thus diffusing my mite of information upon such reasonable terms to me. Believe me to be, Dear Editor, your obliged servant,

The Contributor of Your City Letter.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sir,—Having observed in your valuable Journal an advertisement for the formation of a company for working South Polgooth Mine, I take the liberty of making the following observations on the adventure. South Polgooth was formerly worked as "Wheal Davey," and was stopped during the panic in the spring of 1826, not on account of its poverty, but solely because money could not be obtained from the adventurers *in London* to carry it on; the shareholders in Cornwell, though most anxious to proceed, not being able to induce their partners in London to contribute towards the further necessary expences, the mine was abandoned, after an outlay of 6,600l., though at the time the appearances were highly promising. As a speculation, I consider South Polgooth worthy of trial, as all the work which was previously done, though of no benefit to the old company, will be of essential service to the new one. In the neighbourhood, I find a general opinion prevalent as to the prospects of success, residents in the vicinity of the mine having subscribed for shares in the company. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An Adventurer.

*** We have, contrary to a rule generally observed by us, inserted the preceding letter, coming from a correspondent, having, by reference to documents, satisfied ourselves of its accuracy. We have, however, withheld it until our present number, as the allotment of the shares did not take place until this day.—Ed. J. M.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Will you be kind enough to favour us with the address of your Traditionary Historian, who writes such funny things about Captain Joe? We want to know of this gentleman if he will write a chapter about *Abel Dropper*, a holder of *Penny* Scrip Shares in several hals, and Pitman in Wheal Rich, alias Wheal Breech, alias Wheal Breeches, of which we are the *overlookers*: if he will, he shall be furnished with materials for a good chapter by

Dear Mr. Editor,
Your humble Servants,
Camborne, Dec. 1, 1835. The Nine Maidens.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

(Continued from page 118.)

On a review of their labours, your Committee cannot but feel apprehension that they have in great measure failed in devising adequate remedies for the painful calamities they have had to investigate; they entertain, notwithstanding, a sanguine expectation that the attention of the public will be availingly turned to this interesting subject. The aid they have received from many scientific and philanthropic characters in the course of this inquiry, and the disinterested zeal the parties have manifested, warrant these hopes. How far legislative enactments might come fairly in aid of the miner has had the serious consideration of your Committee, the great dissimilarity of the mineral stratifications of the kingdom, the constantly varying circumstances of particular mines, render it in their opinion impossible at present to lay down any precise directions, or to form any rules of universal application. Your Committee agree with many intelligent witnesses, that great benefit might be fairly and sanguinely anticipated from men of known ability being encouraged to visit the mines, whether in the character of distinguished chemists, mechanists, or philanthropists. Your Committee are assured that these visits would be received with pleasure by the mine owners, and that every assistance in the way of experimenting would be promptly afforded. They retain a grateful recollection of the results which followed the visits of Sir H. Davy.

"On considering what may be due to the comfort and welfare of a class of men who, at great personal risk, contribute largely to the necessities, luxuries and wealth of this great empire; the immense value of these mines to the community; the loss of life which has occurred, and the benefits which have already accrued from the labours and investigations of scientific characters; your Committee have been disposed maturely to weigh the suggestions which have been made to them upon the necessity of having this inquiry continued in the mining districts by competent individuals, acting under authority. They are not insensible to the advantages which might result from such a proceeding; but many serious objections having been stated to the proposition, your Committee conclude, under present circumstances, to abstain from giving an opinion upon the necessity or expediency of such a course. Your Committee are glad to find that increasing attention is paid to the moral culture and education of the mining population. From the establishment of associations similar to the Polytechnic School recently formed in Cornwall, as named by one or more witnesses, and the opportunity thus afforded of cultivating native talents, great advantages may be anticipated. Whilst your Committee have, in the case just alluded to, had pleasing proof of the solicitude with which the welfare and safety of the miners are consulted in many places, they cannot express the sense they entertain of the responsibility incurred by the owners of mines generally; in their hands are the lives of a vast number of their fellow creatures, industriously contributing to their personal and our national aggrandizement. The dependence placed upon agents and managers is necessarily great, and doubtless, in many instances, from the characters of the individuals, justifiable. The number of subordinate overseers, under whatever name, ought never to be reduced on any pretence of economy; a vigilant oversight of these on the part of the owners, viewers, or managers, as well as a determination to employ none in responsible stations who have not recommended themselves by long experience, skill, sobriety, and habits of strict attention, may prevent many accidents. It is the bounden duty of these owners carefully and constantly to examine into the state of their mines; if this is not personally practicable, they ought to call for written daily reports from their subalterns, of every circumstance and event connected with the proper ventilation of the mine. There will, however, still remain to be exercised that quick perception of cause and effect, that accurate adaptation of means to the end, that nice observation of various natural phenomena connected with the state of the atmosphere at the surface and under ground, upon which, it is obvious, safety must ultimately depend. Every possible exertion should be made, every effort employed to bring the workmen acquainted with their individual responsibilities, and those theories and principles, both as regards the lamps and proper ventilation, upon the observance of which their personal existence and that of their comrades are at stake.

In conclusion, your Committee regret that the results of this inquiry have not enabled them to lay before the House any particular plan by which the accidents in question may be avoided with certainty, and in consequence no decisive recommendations are offered. They anticipate great advantages to the public and to humanity, from the circulation of the mass of valuable evidence they have collected. They feel assured that science will avail itself of the information, if not for the first time obtained, yet now prominently exhibited, and that the parties for whose more immediate advantage the British Parliament undertook the inquiry, will not hesitate to place a generous construction on the motives and intentions of the Legislature.

Pary's Mountain, Island of Anglesey.

There is an ore still found in abundance in Pary's Mine, which consists of a compound sulphuret of copper, zinc and lead, called by the Welsh miners carregàs, (blue stone) that seems to have been but little noticed by writers on the productions of this interesting mining district. It lay on the top of nearly all the great bunches of copper ore, which were from time to time worked there, close to the surface of the ground, and, having been acted upon by the atmospheric changes of our variable climate, during the course of ages, the sulphates of copper and zinc were in many places, carried off in solution by rain water, leaving the sulphate of lead, which is insoluble in water, in a layer behind, to the depth of two or three feet from the surface, having the appearance of a dull grey clay. Of this clay lead ore large quantities were sold by the proprietors of Pary's mine about the year 1786; and of the silver extracted from it there were some pocket-piece coins struck off, in imitation of Pary's Mine druid head copper pence then coined. Now that a new and more effectual process for desilvering lead has been discovered, it is probable that the silver which this lead contains may be made available. The late Mr. Samuel Lucas, of Sheffield, purchased several cargoes of it, which he conveyed round by sea from Amlwch to Hull, and thence to Sheffield, where he smelted it for the silver it contained. Some of the same ore when fresh broken from the lode has also been calcined, and its solution in water boiled down for sulphate of zinc at the vitriol works, near the mines at Amlwch, for a series of years, but this is likewise done upon so small a scale compared with the magnitude of the supplies which these mines have yielded, that it is scarcely worth mentioning. In short the ore has only been considered valuable for the copper it contained, which generally is small in proportion to its zinc and lead. In zinc it is very rich indeed. And surely when this metal is become so useful for sheathing and other purposes, which a few years ago were not thought of, so rich an ore of zinc will not be longer thrown away into the waste heaps. There is an ore very much resembling it in external appearance at Connorre, in the county of Wicklow. There were two samples of Pary's Mine clay lead ore in 1824, tested with great care by a silver refiner, one of which produced 65 ounces of silver in 20 cwt. of lead, or 1·518, and the other 56 ounces in 20 cwt. of lead, equal to 1·640. The following extract from the *Quarterly Mining Review*, page 393, under the head of "Gamboa on Amalgamation," will enable the reader to form some estimate of its value for silver.

"In Mexico the average produce of the silver ores reduced is not more than from three to four ounces of silver per quintal, or the 400th or 500th part of the weight, but of these the great bulk must necessarily contain much less than the above proportion. It may be stated generally, that ores of seven marcs per metan, or containing less than the 8300th part of their bulk of silver may be worked in Mexico with a profit."

A letter, dated November 30, 1607, written by the celebrated Sir John Wynne, of Gwydir, shows that the mineral water of Pary's mountain was not unknown then. It is addressed to "The Right Honourable Lord Eure, President of Wales, and Lieutenant of the same, touching mynerals."

"Supposing my verie goode Lord that the sending of the myneral water of Anglesey unto you to be tried, mentioned in my last letter, myghte yielde you further content and satisfaction, I have procured you two bottles fulle of the same, which I send you by this bearer. He that carryed your Lordship's letter to me was in suche hurrie and haste to return, and so lothe to carrie anie thing, that wearied both with his repyninge and clamour I dismyssed him with the ore, else I had sent with him the water also, and to amend the matter he carryed with him the bottle, which did put me to some business to procure other bottles. Calling to my better remembrance what I saw when Medley made the tryal before Sir Henry Sidney, I have layde down the particularities in form followinge. First, quantytie of iron was beaten small into powder, which was put into the water in a great boyler of lead, whereof there were either half a dozen or more, anie of which boylers having flatt bottoms; and not verie deep, not unlike a cooler, did containe manie barrels of licker, beinge that water which beinge boyled with an exceedynge hot fire of turf, to a great height, and often suffered to coole, there was congealed in that water a threefold substance, the one copperas beinge green highest. The second allume, being whyte in the middle, and the third, called the earth of iron beinge yellowe in the bottom. The allume and copperas seemed both to be perfect goode. The earth of the iron, after it was fullie dryed, grewe to a substance lyke the rust of iron which had long beene cankred, yet yellowe in colour. Of this earth of iron I have a great quantitie layde upon charcoale, in a bryeke fornace, and blowen downe, and smelted like lead. Down came a great quantitie of iron synders intermingled here and there with coppre. The tenth part of that which came downe proved not to be coppre, whereof part was sent to the Lords of Counsell that were adventurers in the worke, probably to other of the nobilitie, and every gentleman of qualitie there present, and probably to carrie in his pockete, who were of opinion that the worke would not quite pay cost, and see it proved, for that in a while it was given over. Wishing your Lordship good successe in all your attempts, and speciallie in these your alcymycall conclusion, do rest your verie assured, and at comm.

John Wynne."

At the period this letter was written zinc was unknown as a metal in Europe, and it is very evident that Sir John Wynne mistook the sulphate of zinc, obtained by the process which he describes, for allum.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Dec. 2.—Mr. Lyell, President, in the chair.—Two letters, addressed to Capt. Belcher, R.N., were first read, and referred to the question, whether the earthquake on the coast of Chili, in Nov. 1822, produced any change in the relative level of land and sea. One of these letters from Lieut. Bowers, R.N., stated that the writer did not notice any change, though he was at Valparaiso in the beginning of 1822, and in February, 1823. Mr. Cuming, the writer of the other letter, resided at Valparaiso at the period of the earthquake, and for several years afterwards; and as he devoted much of his time to the collecting of shells and other subjects of Natural History, he had abundant opportunities for noticing if any alteration had taken place in the level of the land or sea. He says, that he never observed the least change; that at spring tides the water rose to the same height as it did previously to the earthquake; that a small detached rock opposite the Estanco, half way between the custom-house and the market-place, and from which he had often procured shells, retained its position after the earthquake; and that nautical men had affirmed there was not the least difference in the depth of the water in any part of the bay. A paper, by Mr. Parish, Sec. G. S., was next read, containing historical notices of the effects of the earthquake waves on the coast of the Pacific; and it appears from these documents, that tumultuous innundations of the sea accompanied many of the earthquakes which have desolated the western coast of South America since the year 1590.

The next meeting of this society takes place on the 16th instant.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The third weekly meeting was held on the 3d inst. H. Hallam, Esq., V.; P. in the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, the certificates of candidates for admission, &c. John Gough Nicholls, Esq., and —— Hare, Esq., were ballotted for, and admitted fellows of the society. H. Booth, Esq., exhibited a curious pipe, formed of native stone, and ornamented with very elaborate carving, brought to England by Captain Back, R.N. A letter was read from —— Power, Esq., accompanying some ancient painted tiles, from Rossington, near Doncaster. The secretary also read a continuation of Mr. Repton's paper on female head-dresses, from the time of Henry the Eighth to the middle of the last century, with which the proceedings of the society concluded for the evening.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

This institution met on Wednesday, Dr. Clutterbuck, vice-president, in the chair. The number of members at the end of last quarter was 1,031, and the present number is 1,211. The finances are also flourishing; nearly 1,800l. having been received during the last year, and nearly 70l. remains in the hands of the bankers.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst. this association held their second meeting for the season, at their rooms, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The attendance members, and visitors was very numerous. The secretary, George Mair, Esq., having announced several valuable donations of books to the institution, and the election of new members having been finished, the president, W. B. Clarke, Esq., read a paper on that mystic circle "Stonehenge!" the origin and uses of which are still involved in the shades of high antiquity. The paper in question went upon a ground somewhat similar to that advanced by the late Dr. Stukely, namely, that the outer circle of those immense blocks is composed of foreign white marble, but whether from the quarries of Carrara, Paros, or Pentelicus, has not been ascertained, and also that the inner circle of smaller stones is of greenish basalt, none of which exists in that district. This announcement excited considerable surprise, and probably will lead to experiments which will decide the important fact. Mr. Owen Jones afterwards read a discourse on the origin of architecture, especially in the eastern countries, where its existence is traceable up to a very remote period. He showed its intimate, or rather inseparable connexion with the peculiar religious opinions and rites of each people, modified as to its taste, arrangements, construction, and ornaments by the climate, soil, and materials at command. Of these he pointed out the remarkable differences in the various contemporary styles of the early ages, shewing as examples the stupendous temples of Carnac and Luxor, in Upper Egypt, in which the paintings, still in good preservation, after a lapse of at least 3,000 years, display a character of high art which is truly surprising. He then described the paintings of "Kings offering Sacrifice," represented on the columns as you proceed up these temples; but on your return the representations of the deities only are visible. He also described the avenue to one of these temples, two miles in length, guarded by colossal sphinxes on both sides through its whole length. On the peculiarities of the Arabian architecture, Mr. Jones also dwelt at some length, showing that they originally derived their architectural forms from those of their tents, only modifying the structures to suit the solid materials of their permanent buildings. He gave many ingenious illustrations in support of his opinions. This he was very competent to do, from a long residence in those countries which have, with propriety, been called "the birthplace of the arts." An interesting paper was also read, relative to some experiments made by Mr. George Rennie upon the stones generally used for flooring; the slabs being 12 inches long, by 2½ inches broad, and 1 inch in thickness, and by which it appears, were laid flat on the bearings, 10 inches apart, and the weight suspended from the middle of each:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1st Green Moore and Yorkshire blue stone sustained a weight of	2	3	27
Ditto Ditto white stone	3	0	23
Caithness stones (Scotch)	7	2	17
Valentia (Irish)	7	3	3
Bangor slate (Wales)	17	0	12

By this it appears, that a piece of Welch slate, one inch thick, is equal in strength to a piece of Yorkshire stone of six inches, or of the Caithness or Valentia of two inches in thickness.

MR. PETER NICHOLSON.

To practical science, as connected with architecture and engineering, no individual in this country has more largely contributed than Mr. Peter Nicholson, the author of the "Architectural Dictionary," and numerous other works, comprising the most useful and important details in the various branches of mechanical science. Mr. N. has been for some time past engaged on a new Treatise on Projection, which, we are informed, will be by far the most complete elucidation of that subject which has yet appeared. The great utility of a practical work on mechanical drawing to the architect, the engineer, and to all who are employed in the construction of buildings, is obvious; and Mr. Nicholson's new and very ingenious methods for effecting a clear and striking delineation of objects cannot fail to be highly interesting and valuable. This talented and much respected gentleman has for some time past been resident in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where we are

glad to find that his private worth and mathematical talents are held in the estimation which they so eminently deserve. Mr. Nicholson has been in mechanical and architectural literature, on architecture, mechanics, algebra, differential calculus, conic sections, trigonometry, the doctrine of curves, perspective, and dialling, what, we should say, Sir Walter Scott was in a more fascinating kind of composition; but, like that eminent and estimable man, Mr. Nicholson, at the eve of a laborious life devoted to science, has not reaped the pecuniary recompense to which he is so much entitled. The value of his works must be appreciated by most of the readers of this journal; and we are happy to learn that while his own energies are still activily devoted to science, the exertions of his friends are directed to the very laudable object of endeavouring to obtain for him the patronage of government, as one whose labours have been of national utility.

Shoding and Costeaning.

These are operations instituted for the discovery of veins (lodes), when the mineral contents of a spot are entirely unknown.

Shode Stones are partially rounded and apparently water-worn; they are found on or at very small depths below the surface; their mineralogical characters nearly resemble those of the contents of "lodes" in the vicinity, of which they are usually supposed to have been originally a portion, removed by diluvial action. As the "shode stones in Cornwall usually contain tin ore, they have been carefully collected; and as but few more remain in the mining districts, it is probable that the branch of the art will be entirely relinquished. The examiner usually commenced his survey in a spot of small elevation, where deluvium was abundant; and it needed but little practice to detect shodes; he then ascended the hills, in his progress carefully seeking similar stones; which, as he advanced, were more abundant, and at length traced them to a lode whence he concluded they had been originally torn.

"*Costeaning*" proceeds on the general assumption that the lodes in a district are usually parallel to one another. Suppose it be assumed that this direction is east and west, or thereabout, the operators commence by sinking a pit through the soil, and to a small depth on the rock: the chances are many against their finding a lode at once, and supposing they do not, the next step is to drive from the pit a short distance north and south; by this it is possible that they may "cut the hole." But imagine them still unsuccessful, they remove a few fathoms north o south of the first pit, and rapeat a similar series of operations, either until they have discovered the lodes they sought, become desponding, or coatean the whole spot of ground on which they have permission to searchs'

Shoding and Costeaning have been practised in almost every mine; the lode in Huel Rose lead mine, in the parish of Newgol, in Cornwall, was cut by a husbandman in digging a drain, and that of Godolphin, in the parish of Breagne, by "Tin Streamers," persons extracting tin ore from the gravel commonly considered diluvial, which abounds in many parts of Cornwall and Devon.—*Mining Review.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Union Gold Mining Company.—The Advertisement of a Call of £1 : 2 : 6d. per Share, payable on the 8th of January next, did not come in time for insertion this week; it shall appear in our next.

The Foreign Mining Correspondence, and other pressing matter, has compelled us to omit several Advertisements; while wemay observe it is our intention to confine our columns to Advertisements of PublicCompanies, and subjects connected with Mining.

Liverpool Prices.—These we have been obliged to omit this week, but it of less importance, as the prices remain much the same, except in Railway Shares, which are lower. We have received several communications on the subject of some *Mining Shares* lately introduced in that market on which we shall have a word to say next week—mean while we advise our Friends to be cautious.

Wheal Tehidy, and De Dunstanville next week.

C. C's Letter shall appear in our next.

Prices of Shares.—In accordance with the suggestions of several Subscribers, we shall endeavour to furnish a perfect list of the Prices at Manchester and Birmingham, in addition to our Liverpool List.

We found Captain Joe in the full enjoyment of his "Broth" at the Bull and Mouth, where we were obliged to leave him; we shall however look in upon him between this and next Saturday—and on an early occasion introduce his friend "Sober John"

THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, December 5, 1835.

The correspondence of the United Mexican Mining Association, (some extracts from which are inserted in our present Number), will, doubtless, attract the attention of all who are embarked in mining pursuits, but more particularly those who have invested their capital in working the mines of Mexico; especially when we reflect on the many hundred housand pounds embarked in undertakings which, however, unsuccessful to the English capitalist, must necessarily have been productive of much benefit to the Republic of Mexico from the introduction of capital and the employment of natives, as well as giving an impetus to enterprise in working the mines. We have before had occasion to remark on the want of principle of the Mexican authorities, and the difficulty of obtaining justice, whether as parties aggrieved, making the application to the legal courts of Mexico, or as proceeded against as in the Rayas case, where the Judge allows interested motives to interrupt the course of justice, if such word is to be found in the Mexican vocabulary.

The following extract from Mr. O'Gorman's correspondence, will, we think, form subject matter for reflection, not only for those embarked in the Mexican Mines, but as involving a question to which our Government is, as we contend, bound to direct its attention; and we shall, having done our duty in bringing the subject before the Public, content ourselves in the present instance, by recommending the English capitalist to embark his money at home,—to encourage English industry and enterprise,—not to be deceived, whether by the projections of the interested, or the faithless promises of Governments abroad, to seek for the El Dorado, on foreign shores, with the certain prospect of forced loans, excesive exactions, and general want of probity while the resources of England are daily developing themselves.

"We have alleged grievances—the Mexicans deny this. Such a state of things as we originally complained of continues with unabated force to this day; that is, all our property is confiscated in Zacatecas without a legal sentenae, without our citation, without a legal plaintiff, without our owing any party a single dollar, and we are denied redress by any Mexican authority. Is our case one of *prima facie* oppression, or not? If so, we claim inquiry; and if what we alledge prove to be true, we presume our government will do us the justice to compel the Mexicans to the observance of treaties—that is, that we shall be protected from arbitrary power, and duly protected by the Mexican laws as they really exist, and not as the iniquitous Zacatecas judges pervert them, with a view to despoil us of our property."—*Mr. O'Gorman's Letter to the Directors.*

The Editor of the *Railway Gazette* seems this week to have got up his steam, and without regard to the safety-valve while working at a high pressure, has unintentionally allowed an escape which has brought him down to what is termed a "slow coach." Our able and valued City correspondent has, we think, so completely refuted the charge, that we ought not to have entered on the subject. However, one word for ourselves, and we feel assured our contemporary, whose success we shall be happy to congratulate him upon, will take our observations in good part.

Agreeing with our Correspondent, that the extract from the *Mining Journal*, on railways, into the columns of the *Railway Gazette*, was a compliment paid us, we would submit to our contemporary, that this very circumstance has elicited the observation in more than one quarter of surprise that the *Mining Journal*, (which since the publication of the *Railway Gazette* has, with the exception of the City article, excluded "railway gleanings," and then only adverted to them with reference to the market,) should possess the means of affording information to the readers of the *Railway Gazette.* We are, however, happy to have afforded the Editor a subject for a leader, and what better subject could he have than the *Mining Journal.*

THE FUNDS.

CITY.—Friday Evening.

The British Stock market remains, as usual, nearly inanimate. In the course of this week, however, Consols declined at one time to about 91, and left off this evening at 91¼⅜ for the January account. Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds are also somewhat lower, the former closed to-day 12, 14, and the latter 2, 4.

The Commissioners of West India claims made their final purchase of Consols, (£160,000) previously to the shutting on Tuesday. The intention of keeping the Bank open for transfers, with a view of facilitating these investments up to the 20th of December, has been abandoned, because a similar permission must have been extended to the public generally.

Loans of money, on the deposit of Stock, until the opening in January, were obtained at an easy rate of interest. A steady, although not extensive demand for money stock having existed on the part of the public, up to the shutting of Consols and 3½ per cents.

The following appear to be the causes which have concurred this week in producing the want of firmness in the prices of British Funds, viz. The approach of the close of the year, which generally causes some extraordinary demand for money in the home markets, and the gradual decline which has taken place in French 3 per cents. from 81¼ to 80¼, caused by the extensive naval armament preparing in the French ports. To these causes may be added a sort of remote impression upon prices produced by the menacing articles against Russia, which continue to appear in the semi-official English and French journals, and the public meeting of the exiled Poles at Paris, which seems to have been sanctioned by the French government, inasmuch as their police offered no obstruction.

Prices being already high, it is scarcely matter of wonder that Consols, under these circumstances, should lose their firmness; if there be no fall of 2 or 3 per cent, it will be owing to the prevailing opinion, that although there may be much paperskirmishing with Russia, and a considerable show of force against the United States, there is but little probability that any of the parties will come into actual collision.—Should the causes now afloat produce any considerable fall in the prices of French and Continental and American funds, our own can scarcely remain unaffected, and the more so, because it seems probable that in case the naval forces of two or three powers are arranged against each other to any extent, the British Government must also equip a fleet of some 10 or 15 line-of-battle ships—spectators though we be, we have vast and scattered colonial and commercial interests at stake, and it will seem but a reasonable precaution if a vote of 8,000 or 10,000 additional seamen is called for at the opening of Parliament.

During the week Spanish Bonds have again declined; at one time rather considerably, namely, on Tuesday or Wednesday, to 43½; since that time they have fluctuated between 44 and 45, and close this evening at 44⅜, ½, with an appearance of considerable heaviness.

The quotations here would have fallen to 43 or below, but for the steady purchases made in this market for some days past, for account of Amsterdam, Frankfort, and Hamburgh, where, and in Paris and Madrid, the prices are higher than in London. The heaviness here is caused not so much by the pressure of any quantity of Bonds either on the account day on Monday, as was previously apprehended, or at any subsequent time, but is to be attributed to general causes, and also to the quantities of arms and store now in course of shipment from English ports in aid of the Carlist party..

Considerable vapouring accompanies these shipments; the agents stating that the Carlist army in Navarre consists of about 25,000 men, well armed, equipped, and paid; that they will not be allowed to want either money or supplies; that immediately upon the capture of any considerable town or fortress, political agents will be sent to the court of Don Carlos, duly qualified by the northern powers, and that in the mean time the French king, in total disregard to the quadruple treaty, is, at this moment, a most efficient ally to the cause of Don Carlos.

To these arguments the Spanish liberals resident here reply, that if Don Carlos could effect nothing, while the Queen's government was weak or treacherous; the case is worse than ever, now that Spain beyond the ebro is tranquil and united; that the Agents of Don Carlos have been for six months past talking of capturing a fortress, but that in fact he effects nothing; and that as to the supplies now in course of shipment, the greater portion will most probably be captured by the British vessels of war, on the Spanish station.

The intelligence received from Madrid during the week is, that the Queen's speech to the Cortes is before a Committee of the Chamber. It is fully believed they will manifest the confidence of the Chamber of the Nation, in the present Spanish Ministry, by reporting an answer in conformity with the speech; in short, that the address to the crown will be carried (as our parliamentary phrase is) by a large majority.

Owing to the late changes in the Portuguese Ministry, especially by the elevation of M'Campos to the post of ministers of finance, Vice Carvallo, Portuguese Bonds have again declined, and close this evening, 5 per cents. 84¼; 3 per cents 54¼ ⅜.

It is still confidently maintained that this change has not been produced by the intrigues of the French or Russian party, or by any re-action of the ousted Friars. Confidence in the Portuguese Funds has, however, abated from other causes: first it is rumoured that alttic, the crown and carvent lands have been disposed of pretty freely, and on moderate terms, yet that future purchasers will be much discouraged by the imposition which appears to have taken place of a 5 per cent. stamp duty on conveyances; and secondly, that the government will not accept more than one-tenth of the value of the Lands in Bonds of the Foreign Debt; lastly, there seems some apprehensions that although the change of Government from narrow and absolute, to liberal and constitutional, looks well on paper, yet that in practice the old customs prevail of referring every thing to influence about the Court.

There is a rumour this evening that Lord William Bentincke is going to Lisbon on a special embassy relating to the inspection of the quadruple treaty of Portugal, in not sending her contingent of 10,000 men to aid the constitutional cause in Spain.

All the remaining Foreign Bonds appear to stagnate at a kind of fixed price. They have, however, subsided somewhat, although in a degree hardly perceptible in sympathy with Consols.

Mexican 6 per cents. have become rather firmer, apparently on the expectation that the system of government introduced by Santa Anna, although bad in theory, and necessarily liable to be reversed whenever the body of the people become intelligent, that is, in two or three generations hence, it is probably the only form of rule now practicable in that country. Considering the narrow and bigotted maxims of their late Spanish masters, and the utter ignorance of the mass of the people, both positively and relatively, as to the theory and practice of constitutional government, it seems probable that the best mode of restoring order may be to substitute force and centralism in lieu of federalism and the governments of separate states. If force is accompanied by any degree of honesty and patriotism in the rulers proportionate to the tranquil enjoyment of more complete and settled authority, it may turn out that this is, in fact, the stage through which these states must necessarily pass before their increased intelligence can qualify them for representative and constitutional government.

The markets for Railway Shares continue as dull and inanimate as they were last week; and the prices of several, among which are some of those already established by Act of Parliament, have undergone a still further depression. The Shares in duplicate lines, the Directors of which are believed to be preparing for expensive contests in Parliament, continue of course at a discount, with the exception of Stephenson's Brighton, the prices of which have been merely nominal since the commencement.

The general depression of the prices of Railway Shares is, in fact, the most wholesome symptom which has been observed in that market since the Grand Western Bill received the Royal assent in August last; whence flowed the absurdities and extravagance by which these speculations have been since distinguished. From present appearances it may be anticipated that a vast number of empty projects, either merely advertised or just on the point of appearing, will be extinguished or returned upon the projectors; and it is to be hoped they will occupy themselves with careful survey, in order to qualify the plans for public support at some future time.

Many reflections to which, during the noise and confusion of the late sharing mania, little or no attention was paid, are now making some progress in the public mind during the useful, and to some people rather gloomy, pause which is now taking the place of over-excitement. For example—they begin to reflect that if all the Rail Road Bills for which notices of application to Parliament have been advertised, could be granted either in 1836 or 1837, which, luckily for the whole mass of projectors and speculators, is physically and otherwise impracticable; that this fatal permission to begin the works could raise the cost and charges of every article required, whether labour, materials, or the science and knowledge of the professional man, in a ratio which has not been duly estimated. In undertaking too great a quantity of excavation or embankments at one time, under the 50 lines projected; it might happen either that the labour of excavators and the workmen of a higher class usually employed on public works could not be found, or that the wages might be exhorbitantly raised. The iron and stone work, such as rails, chairs, sleepers, &c., to say nothing of the locomotives and their conducting engineers, could hardly be supplied fast enough or they would be furnished at much higher prices, and as each company seeks to employ a civil engineer of established reputation, it is highly probable that fatal and expensive errors would be committed in the execution of the works, owing to the excess of engagements and calculations pressing upon the engineers. Again, if the many lines, and too great a mass of public works are undertaken at one time, the requisite capital would not be forthcoming, or if contributed, it might be so indusively and slowly as to submit very many of the undertakings, to the serious losses which result to public works so situated, both in the accumulation of compound interest against them, the loss of the revenue which ought to be forthcoming, and the deterioration of the works themselves, while the supplies of money are delayed.

Indispensable as the railway system is become for the conveyance of passengers, bale goods, groceries, cattle, &c.; late as we are in the field, and advanced as America is, it is indispensable that the task be entered upon with caution and determination. If we are to have enterprise and energy well applied, some ordinary precautions must be taken lest we fail by a distraction of our minds and means between 100 projects, when 10 at one time are as much or more than we can carry into effect.

The prices of the leading rail-road shares close this evening as follows, viz:—

Birmingham	£46	47 premium.
Brighton (Stephenson's)	2½	3 ditto nominal
Ditto (Gibb's)	¼	dis. par.
Blackwall	1⅛	⅜ premium.
Croydon	¼	dis. par.
Gravesend and Dover	¼	par.
Greenwich.....£20.....	6	½ prem.
Gravesend ....£20.....	⅛	dis. par.
Grand Western ....£100.....	6½	7 premium.
North Midland	1	¼ ditto.

The prices of the principal Funds and Securities close as follow, viz.—

British Funds.	
Consols, Jan. Account, 91¼ ⅜	
Exch. Bills, 12s. 14s. pm.	
East India Bonds, 2s. 4s. pm.	
Foreign Bonds.	
Belgian 5 pr Ct. 100 ¼	
Brazil 5 do. 83½ 84¼	
Danish 3 do. 76½	
Russian 5 do. 108 ¼	
Dutch 2½ do. 54⅛ 55½	
Dutch 5 do. 100½ ¼	
Portuguese 5 pr. Ct. 84 ¼	
Do. 3 do. 54⅛ ⅜	
Chili, 6 pr. Ct. 42 44	
Mexico, 6 pr. Ct. 37½	
Colombia, 6 pr. Ct. 31 ½	
Peru, 6 pr. Ct. 24 25	
Spanish, active, 5 do. 44¼ ⅜	
Do. passive, 13¼	
Do. deferred 22¼ ¼	

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

City, 12 o'Clock.—Consols for account, 91¼; Omnium, 3¼ ⅜ pm.; 3 per Cent. reduced, 89¼ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 13s 15s; East India Bonds, 2 4; Belgian 5 per Cents., 99¼ 100¼; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 83¼ ¼; Spanish 5 per Cents., 43⅜ ½; Deferred, 21¼ 2; London and Birmingham Railway, 46 8 pm.; Greenwich, 5¼ 6¼ pm.; Great Western, 6½ 7 pm.; Brighton, 2½ 3 pm.; London and Westminster Bank, ¾ 1¼ pm.

Swansea, Dec. 2.—Our sales this day consisted of 1,268 21 cwts, which produced £10,873 13s. 6d. Nearly 4-5ths of the ores sold were from the Irish mines. Cuba ores sold for £4,232 10s. 6d., averaging about £27 4s. per ton. The West Cork, which had been much talked of, sold 59 tons for £636 14s., much disappointing those who had calculated on its produce, the ores having been, as I learn, insured for £1,000.

Redruth.—The communication of our Redruth correspondent will be found with the table of sale of ores.

Copper and Tin.

Native copper is by no means uncommon, being found more or less in most copper mines; it occurs in large amorphous masses, in some parts of America, and is sometimes met with in octohedral crystals, or in some of the forms allied to the octohedral. The copper of commerce is extracted chiefly from the native sulphuret; especially from copper pyrites, a double sulphuret of iron and copper. The first part of the process consists in roasting the ore, so as to burn off some of the sulphur, and leave the remainder as a subsulphate of the oxides of iron and copper. The mass is next heated with some unroasted ore, and siliceous substances, by which means much of the iron unites in the state of black oxide with silicic acid, and rises as a fusible slag to the surface, when most of the copper returns to the state of sulphuret. It is then subjected to long continued roasting, when the greater part of the sulphur escapes as sulphuric acid, and the metal is oxidized; after which it is reduced by charcoal, and more of the iron separated as a silicate by the addition of sand. Lastly, the metal is strongly heated, while a current of air plays upon its surface: the impurities, chiefly sulphur and iron, being more oxidable than copper, combine with oxygen by preference, and the copper is at length left in a state of purity sufficient for the purposes of commerce.

The tin of commerce is distinguished into two varieties, called *block* and *grain tin*, both of which are obtained from the native oxide by means of heat and charcoal. In Cornwall, which has been celebrated for its tin mines during many centuries, the ore is both extracted from veins, and found in the form of rounded grains among beds of rolled materials, which have been deposited by the action of the water. These grains, commonly called *stream tin*, contain a very pure oxide, and yield the purest kind of grain tin. An inferior sort is prepared by heating bars of tin, extracted from the common ore, to very near their point of fusion, when the more fusible parts, which are the purest, flow out, and the less fusible portions constitute block tin. The usual impurities are iron, copper, and arsenic.—*Turner's Chemistry.*

Silver Mines.

The following extract may be read with some interest at a moment when attention is so much directed to the subject of Silver Mines in this country. From the eighth impression of the first part of the *Present State of England* dedicated to the most Honourable Henry Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, 1674:—

"Moreover, England produceth, besides a mighty quantity of tinne, lead, and iron, some brass and copperas, much alome, salt, hops, saffron, liquoris, honey, wax, tallow, coney furrs, salt-peter, wood, and divers other beneficial commodities. It wants not mines of silver yielding more in their small quantities of ore; and so, richer than those of Potosi in the West Indies, whence the king of Spain hath most of his silver; those yielding usually but one ounce and a half of silver, in one hundred ounces of ore, whereas those in Wales, Cornwal, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham, yield ordinarily 6 or 8 ounces per cent., but these lying deep are hard to come unto, and workmen dear, which is otherwise in Potosi."

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BISSOE BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, on Thursday, the 26th ultimo., pursuant to advertisement.

Mr. ROBERT HICHENS in the Chair.

The Chairman read the Report; after which, some desultory conversation took place upon the prospects of the Company, which seemed to give general satisfaction to the Proprietors present, who, as we understood, represented upwards of three-fourths of the Shares.

On moving that the Report be received, Mr. Labouchere expressed great satisfaction at the prospects of the mine, adding, that he placed the fullest confidence in the great skill and persevering exertions of Mr. Carne, the Director, whom he had long known as a gentleman of the highest character and honour.

The Report was ordered to be printed; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned.

From the very heavy press of matter we are unable to give the REPORT at length. However, the following will be found a correct, although a condensed statement of its contents:—

The Directors stated that they had paid to the original holders for sums expended in driving adits, and sinking shafts, £2,500, and the company was then in possession of the mines. That the two first instalments of £1 each had been paid into the hands of the bankers (with the exception of £30) the third instalment being postponed to the 3rd of January next); and after deducting the various sums mentioned in the subjoined account, there remained a disposable balance in the hands of the company to the amount £3657 4s. 8d. At Bissoe Bridge, the adit taken up by the former proprietors had been continued south; that 4 large lodes had been intersected, on one of which a tin lode of nearly 6 feet in width, levels to a very considerable extent had been opened, and that 18 miners were employed.

That a shaft had been sunk under the adit, to the depth of 6 fathoms, by means of a horse machine at this point, that the lode was improved in appearance, equally large, and not underlaying so fast as at the adit—that it was intended to erect a wheel of sufficient power to work 10 or 12 stamp heads, and at the same time to draw the water to the depth of 20 fathoms under the adit, from a large and promising lode in the valley ranging from 10 to 12 feet in width, which had been seen at a depth of 9 feet only, and consists of one vast body of mundic, with tin scattered through it. The operations of *Wheal Clifton* had been confined to clearing and repairing old shafts and adits, and driving a level south to intersect some lodes, one of which had been cut at about 12 fathoms from surface, and contained manganese and iron with a portion of copper. That as the proprietors of the North Consols Mine had determined to draw the water from the extreme western part of their mine which adjoins Wheal Clifton, there could be no doubt the water must be drained from the latter in the course of two or three months, and although the extent of the former workings was uncertain, there was little doubt that the engine shaft had been sunk to the 50 fathom level; that soon after the formation of the company, the water was drawn off *Rose on Vale Mine*, by means of horses, to the depth of 10 fathoms, and some fine stones of lead and copper were taken from the lode at that level; the directors saw no reason for altering the opinion embodied in the prospectus issued by them in March last, respecting the prospects of the mine generally; but, on the contrary, felt every confidence in the ultimate result of the adventure; and that it only required a short time to bring the whole into active and profitable operation. The report was signed by

R. HICHENS, W. CARNE, ROBT. COTESWORTH.

The following is an abstract of the account submitted to the meeting.

Receipts & Expenditure from the formation of the Company to the end of Oct. 1835.

Dr. PAYMENTS.				*Cr.* RECEIPTS.			
Purchase money of Mines	£2,500	0	0	First call of £1	£4000		
Bissoe Bridge monthly cost from April to Oct. inclusive	809	4	2	Second ditto.....	4000		
Wheal Clifton, ditto	450	8	7		8000		
Rose in Vale ditto	318	2	4	Deduct calls unpaid ..	30		
Salaries, stationery, &c	29	14	0		£7,970	0	0
Mr. Johnson, assaying ores	5	5	0	Proceeds of mundic and tin sold, discount received, &c.	12	11	6
Law Charges	12	12	0				
ASSETS...							
£1,5000 Exchequer bills, cost £3,552	5	8					
Cash at Banker's 104	19	0					
	3557	4	8				
	£7,982	11	6		£7,982	11	6

EXTREME DANGER AND SURPRISING ESCAPE OF A MINER.

On Wednesday, the 18th of July, at 6 o'clock, A. M., two working miners, Pierre Menoret, aged 40, the father of five children, and Michael Fouroni, about 43, the father of nine children, descended into the well de la Peignezia, in the mines of Montrelas, in order to carry on the depth to 460 feet. About a quarter of an hour from the time they went down, the horses were suddenly stopped by some obstacle, which the whole power of their strength could not master. John Baptiste Robert ran off instantly to the mouth of the well, and perceiving the cord of the bell was entangled, he descended in haste by the ladder of ropes to 330 feet, and anxious to render assistance to his companions, seized the cable, and let himself down by the run to nearly 400 feet. Here his course was obstructed, the embankment having broken into the well, and filled up the mouth. He called several times to the men, but to no purpose, for nobody answered. Ascending again to 330 feet from the top, he found that five other workmen (names mentioned) had gone down to the lowest level of the mine to a depth of 435 feet, where the gallery was also stopped by a falling in of the earth. They called loudly and often to their comrades, but no voice was returned. Fifty feet of rubbish now separated them that were living from those of their friends whose deaths were now looked on as certain. The workmen accordingly returned, greatly discouraged and sorrowful. However, prompt measures were used, and attempts made to dig out the unfortunate men from the rubbish; but a new irruption of the earth taking place, the miners declared that no motive whatever would induce them to continue their hazardous task. It was therefore given up. On Monday, the 22d of July, about seven o'clock in the evening, four days and a half after the accident, one of the workmen buried below (the younger one, Pierre Menoret,) was seen to issue from the well *de la Taupe*. To him we shall leave the recital of what befel him and his more unfortunate comrade, during that long and painful period.

"Hardly had we descended to the bottom of the well," said he, "than I removed a lath that I found in my way; this brought with it a large stone, which in its fall broke a short wooden frame to the west. Immediately we heard, my comrade and I, a terrible cracking and rumbling noise, when we threw ourselves on the east side, and in less than a second of time the earth had burst in and filled up the well. Michael Fouroni was thrown topsy-turvy, with one of his legs under the tunnel, whilst I was doubled up below some wood, which supported the rubbish over my head. We both began to moan bitterly, and our first effort was to disengage Fouroni; but that was impossible, the tunnel pressed his leg with such force. Seated, he could scarcely make use of his hands; and as for myself, I could hardly stir under the wood that served to protect me. We heard noises over our heads, as if people were working; we made several efforts to make ourselves heard, but all to no purpose; then the cable was cut, and the footsteps seemed to retire. At length all was quiet, and we gave ourselves over for lost. Fouroni, who was almost bent double, felt the water gradually rise to his mouth; some groaning and murmurs escaped him; he would needs, he said, speak to his wife, some business was urgent—unsettled. 'As for you,' he continued, 'you cannot survive me very long; the water is flowing, and will soon reach to you; at least you have not your watch your wife will have that; whilst mine, *that's* with me now. My children and wife! I can't give them that.'

"The water meanwhile gained apace—still higher and higher. He said a short prayer, breathed a sigh, and performed his last act of contrition, which I continued to repeat as long as I heard him. * * * As for me, the water had not reached my knees. Sometimes I bewailed my hard fate, and sometimes addressed myself to the Deity; then I used all my force to break through the wood that pressed heavily on me, and now drank some of the water, crouched up as I was, which I reached close from the head of my comrade. The water continued to flow; I felt it rise to my breast—it never rose higher. I must have been below in the well for more than three days. I remembered I had a small gimlet in my pocket, and with this I made a hole in the wood over my head; when I was tired of turning with one hand, I turned with the other; then I stopped to bemoan or to pray, and then over again the same thing. I made holes without number for a great space of time, the whole of one day perhaps, and at length I succeeded in breaking the board; then I detached some of the laths, and at last got myself clear between the earth and boarding of the well, on the side to the west. I stopped at every step, breaking away the laths as they came in my way, repeating a prayer and forcing myself through the hole I had made. I became so spare from exhaustion and effort, that they could hardly conceive by which way I had come. At the level of 433 feet I found the gallery stopped; with my hands I scratched more than 200 *hectolitres* of rubbish and earth, and then made my way to the chimney (*descendrie*). But there was no longer a ladder; it was necessary therefore to climb up the whole length of the lining and wood work (108 feet) in order to get to another chimney. In this passage I devoured two candles, and at last got to the aperture which leads to the wells of la Taupe, from which I was then only 226 feet from the top. But my strength was now gone, and I fell fast asleep. When I awoke I knew where I was, and all that had happened, and I made for the ladder of the wells of la Taupe. Day appearing, I was again obliged to take rest, for the light dazzled my eyesight and impeded my progress; at last I succeeded in getting out of the mine."

Thus on quitting these regions of horror did Pierre Menoret recount his adventure to his companions. He felt no pain nor even fatigue, and could be hardly prevailed on to go to his bed. The first night he slept ill, the second had been better, and it is hoped that by kind and assiduous care he may be long spared to his wife and children, who for some days had mourned him as dead. Fouroni has left a widow, charged with the bringing up of nine children. To them he could not even leave his watch, their sole inheritance perhaps. F. E.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE

ENGLISH MINES.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 1, 1835.—The lode in the 60 fathom level east from engine shaft at Wheal Liberty is at present 2 feet wide, producing ore, mundic, spar, &c. The lode in the 60 fathom level west from engine is 2½ feet wide, producing ore also, and promises to be better soon. I am glad to state we are able to resume sinking the winze under the 47 fathom level west from engine shaft; within the last two days of last week, it is much improved. At this time it will produce 4 tons per fathom. This winze is about 5 fathoms before the last mentioned end, and 9 fathoms above it. The lode in the 47 east from engine shaft on the caunting lode is 2 feet wide, still producing half a ton per fathom. The lode in the 47 east from engine shaft is very large. Since my last it is much improved; it produces about half a ton per fathom, and has a favourable appearance. The rise in the 40 fathom level on the north lode is much the same as stated in my last. The tributers in the back of this level are still doing well. We have not as yet cut the caunter lode in the 60 south from engine shaft, but are hourly expecting to do so. The lodes in the different levels at Wheal Mithian continue their sizes, and have much the same appearances as before stated. In about 10 days hence, we shall be able to fix as to sampling the quantity of copper ore that will be ready this month. J. MIDDLETON.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—*Callington, Nov* 30.—Johnson's lode in the 10 fathom level west of the lead lode, continues much the same as stated in my last report. We have commenced cutting a plat at the 30 fathom level, at Johnson's shaft. The ground in the 20 fathom level driving east from it to cut the lead lode, is not so hard as we have hitherto experienced. Having completed the alterations in the pit work at the engine shaft we shall resume sinking it to-morrow. The Killas in the adit driving north on the cross-course, though of a promising nature, is a *little* harder than we have lately been extending on in that direction. W. PETHERICK.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, *Nov.* 30, 1835.—The north lode at the 60 fathom eastward has improved; the south lode at the same level westward, continues to improve, and the rise in the back of the south lode east is in good tin ground. In those places there has been a decided improvement since my last report. The cross cut north from Trezize's adit has been extended 10 fathoms in which a large stream of water has been cut; the agents expect from this circumstance to intersect the tin lode very shortly, which runs north of the aforesaid adit. The ground continues very favourable, it is now set at 15s. per fathom. J. TRESSRAIL.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY, *Nov.* 30, 1835.—With great pleasure I inform you our engine shaft is sunk 12 fathoms below the adit level, and I hope by Wednesday we shall have sunk 3 feet for the fork (or dipper). The ground at the bottom of the shaft is the most promising I have hitherto seen on the mine. By Thursday I hope we shall begin to drive to the lodes, and should the ground continue with such flattering indications, before Christmas day I hope you will have them pronounced productive; and my opinion is in unison with several other practical miners. We shall only have to drive from 16 to 18 feet before we cut one of the branches, and some 4 fathoms to the north lode. It is a source of pleasure to reflect that we are so near the north and south lodes. The branches which we have had in the shaft, and the sump for which £75. of tin was taken up in about 2 fathoms long, and 3 fathoms in depth, being only 14 fathoms distant, cannot fail to exhilirate us at this moment. The tribute pitches are looking well, the stream is very flattering. R. R. GOOCH.

NEW SOUTH HOOE MINING COMPANY.—*Tavistock, Nov.* 29, 1835.—The deep adit still continues being driven in favourable ground towards the copper lode, which I shall reach much sooner than was at first calculated on, owing to the unexpected easy character of the strata through which it has been, and is now being worked. The lode in this level is in appearance precisely what it was when first reported, regular but small, and as yet not worth saving, but from the appearances certainly as good as could reasonably be expected. In the 10 fathom level, as also the shallow adit level, the copper lode wears pretty much the same appearance as it has for some weeks past: great progress has been made in these two levels, the ground having proved much more favorable than was expected. Our mine altogether is somewhat improved, and hoping that when our 10 fathom level and shallow adit intersects the South *Hooe* lode, which they are approaching, I shall be able to communicate a good discovery. J. HITCHENS.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY, *Nov.* 30, 1835.—A necessary and usual alteration in the pitwork of Grout's engine shaft has delayed the sinking it during the last week; we have, however, resumed it to day. The sinking of Grout's whim shaft, and the extension of the 15 fathoms level south, are continuing as stated to you last week.

WM. PETHERICK.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY, *Nov.* 29, 1835.—I have much pleasure in observing that we continue to advance in sinking our engine shaft in every respect with success, the ground being favourable, and the water very moderate; we are now below adit about 26 feet. On Monday next we intend to set the building of the walls of the engine-house, and sundry other necessary surface work, carriage, &c. &c.

R. ROWE, jun.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.—*Wheal Thomas, Nov.* 28, 1835.—The lode of the 8 fathom east for the last few days has not been quite so good as at last report, the run of lead appears to dip east; there is a very good lode gone down to the bottom of the end, which looks very favourable for the next level. I expect to set a pitch in the back of the 8 fathom level next Saturday, on the lead that is discovered, which is about 4 fathoms long. The last pitch, noticed in our last report, we have discontinued working. The first pitch that was set goes on very well, we are now dressing the lead; the lead raised last month from this pitch will make nearly 1½ tons, the rest will be raised in the course of a few days. The 8 fathom level west still remains without alteration; the men in the shaft, by blasting a hole, did a small injury to the lift, and we are now about putting down a large one, which will draw the water for a considerable time. *Wheal Hope* adit end is driving to cut the north part of the lode, ground hard at present. I have been through the 12 fathom level, which is standing almost secure, we having put a trifling repair. I think it advisable to drive this end eastward; likewise I have been almost to the end of the 20 fathom level: two or three days more will complete this level; we had more timber broke here than in the level above. The pump men have put in the cisterns and bearers, and nearly cut the ground for the plunger lift, which I hope we shall get ready in a few days.

JNO. ROBLAGE.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY, *Nov.* 30, 1835.—The lode in the engine shaft is about 2½ feet wide, not rich. The lode in the 32 fathom level, east of the engine shaft, is about 4 feet wide, producing tin ore. In the 32 fathom level, west of the engine shaft, we are driving on the tin lode, at present small, not rich. The lode in the 22 fathom level, east of the engine shaft, is about 4 feet wide, producing tin ore. The lode on the 12 fathom level, east, is about 3 feet wide, producing tin ore. In the 12 fathom level, west of the engine shaft, we intend to rise on the lode against Cock's shaft; the lode on this level is about 3 feet wide, producing a small quantity of copper ore. In the adit level, east of Goodinge's shaft, the lode is about 1½ feet wide, at present poor. We are continuing to sink Goodinge's and Cock's shafts under the adit level; likewise are rising on the back of the 12 fathom level against Goodinge's shaft. At Buckett's, we have sett to drive the adit level, west of Ashton's shaft, on the branch which is producing a small quantity of copper ore.

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, *Nov.* 30, 1835.—The engine shaft is down 12 fathom under the 50, and driving south to cut the great lode; we expect we have about 5 fathom to drive, and hope to do it about the end of the year. The 30 fathom level still driving north to cut the caunter lode; if the lode's underlay continues as we see in the adit, probably we have 8 or 10 feet to cut it, it may be a little more or less. The 50 fathom level still driving north to cut the caunter lode; we expect to have about 5 fathom to drive. The 20 fathom level east the lode is large, no alteration for the better, but near to hall to Tomkin's shaft, then we shall commence driving eastward under some ground that had formerly produced some fine lead and copper. The 20 fathom level north, this last month we have been driving on a branch, and we are not satisfied that we have cut the caunter lode. We have set to drive north, as you see on our setting day's report. We are clearing and repairing the shafts in the western part of the mine, as fast as time will allow us so to do, for the preparation of flat rods. We are employing as many tradesmen and labourers as prudence will allow us to do; this season of the year is very unfavourable for doing so much gross work as we have to do, but still we will use every exertion as far as lies in our power to complete it in the shortest time possible. You see from the reports that we have suspended all the tutwork we can until the flat rods go to work. We have 4 men working on tribute at Little Whim shaft, at 12s. in the pound, at this time doing well. All other transactions are, as you see, on our setting day's report. T. TIPPETT.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 2, 1835.—I expect we shall be able to sample 200 tons of ores on the 22d instant; quality equal if not superior to the ores we last sold; but this paragraph is given a little too premature. The appearances of the mine are much the same as last week. J. STEPHENS.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 1, 1835.—Accompanying you have the setting reports of both mines for the month of December, to which I must beg to refer you for the present state of our underground operations. The appearances of the several levels are not on the whole so favourable as one would wish. You will observe, that although the two 10 fathom level ends are suspended in consequence of the injunction, yet no diminution in the number of our tutwork men has taken place; the men employed in those levels having been placed elsewhere. In some of the pitches, both of St. George and Wheal Prudence, a greater rise has taken place in the tributes than in the early part of the past month we were at all led to expect would have been the case; changes, however, for the better may again take place.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.—*Callington, Nov.* 30, 1835.—Our monthly setting being on Saturday last, we sett the following bargains, viz.:—*Wheal Virgin.* Adit level to drive west by 4 men, at 50s. per fathom: the lode in the east end is 5 feet big, of a more promising nature than any thing seen heretofore. The rise above this level by 2 men continues good saving work for silver, from 8 to 10 inches wide.—*Wheal David.* Adit level west, by 6 men, at 25s. per fathom: here we have a lode 4 feet wide, with a leader of lead, iron, mundic, &c. 7 inches big, good saving work for silver, with very strong appearances of improvement.—*Wheal Georgiana.* Adit level east, by 4 men, at 40s. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches big with silver; but the leader does not continue so rich as in my last report.—*Wheal Emily.* Adit level west, by 6 men, at 65s. per fathom: a lode from 7 to 8 inches big, by no means unkindly, with silver, but not worth saving.—*Wheal Mexico.* In this adit we are so far advanced from the shaft, and the air, both in this end and the rise above it, is so bad that we are obliged to discontinue these works until our shaft is sunk through, on which we shall put 6 men to work this week to put down a perpendicular. The lode looks promising in this part, and, I have no doubt, will prove an important part of the company's property. The castings, per the last vessel from Hoyle, are all brought on the mine, and most of them fixed in the engine house. We are progressing rapidly day and night in this department; and have only to rely on Messrs. Harvey and Co. in furnishing us with the balance of the machinery so as to be in full operation early in January. J. MALACHY.

FOREIGN MINES.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY, *Sept.* 10, 1835.—During the last month our principal works have been confined to the sinking of San José shaft; the repairs, fixing, pit-work, &c., in Guadalupe shaft, with some repairs in Cocina and San Diego shafts. In San José shaft we have got on very well with the sinking, as we were not obliged to timber any for the month, nor had any increase of water until the 30th ultimo, when we cut into a soft floor of ground, which has increased the water to double the quantity it was before, (being 170 to 180 botas in 12 hours, or 10,200 to 10,800 gallons,) and will give us some more timber work in future, as the ground is giving off both above and below the soft floor of ground abovementioned, but apparently will not stop the sinking of the shaft, as one whim will keep the water as yet. In Guadalupe we have got on very well with repairing the shaft, and are getting to a close with fixing the pit-work, ladders, &c., and hope that in 4 or 5 days we shall resume the drainage of these mines, after having replaced the whole of the timber work, pit work, footway, &c. in the shaft from the surface to about 80 varas below the adit; also a new main beam, part of spring beams, principal beams, and floorings, with several other alterations and repairs to the engine and boilers. As the repairs of San Diego and Cocina shafts would have been indispensable, had the accident not have happened to Guadalupe engine, but perhaps not so much so in Cocina shaft, the water has been kept regularly by Cocina water-wheel to about 80 varas below the adit.

N. NICHOLLS.

Sept. 15.—It is with great pleasure that we have seen this morning the Guadalupe engine at work again, after having replaced all the pit work, and timbered the greatest part of the shaft. When the engine went to work, the water was 85 varas below the adit in Guadalupe, and 87 varas from the collar of the shaft in Cocina. I estimate the real loss of time by this accident to be about two months, as we have been making a great many repairs, which at different times would have taken two months. It will now take six weeks longer to drain the mine to the bottom of Cocina; this is certainly an additional loss of time, which will be employed in other useful works. The new shaft of San José is now within 30 varas of the depth at which we proposed to drive the cross cut. It is possible that our original plan may suffer some alteration; and we are now discussing whether it would not be better to drive a cross-cut at the present depth, which would relieve the water in Cocina and Corigera, and instead of driving the 200 vara cross-cut, drive at 220 varas, which would leave 10 fathoms of ground below the old bottoms of Barranco according to the section. There are some objections to this arrangement, and as soon as we determine upon which of the two plans we are to follow, we will take the liberty to inform you of it. The report and statement of Mr. Schuchudt, which will be sent from Vera Grande, will shew you that now more than ever we have reason to expect some good bunches of ore in the high ground east of Taylor's shaft. The continuance of San Felipe, the daily improvement of Guadalupe end and rise, are powerful reasons to entertain such a belief. The trial in the bottom of San Francisco Marias, I am happy to say, is proving favourable in the bottom of the winze as well as in the end east; we have good ores, but the water from the end has obliged us to abandon the place until we prepare means to take it out. The water has likewise compelled us to retire from San Antonio in the Tres General; it is probable that it comes from the upper works of Palmillas, if so, it will decrease after the rainy season is over. Having purchased 500 quintals of copper (rough) at a moderate price, we intend making the greatest part of the pit-work of San José in the place, only a few things will be wanted from Europe, for which we will shortly send an order. Of the five men expected from England, the pitman and two engineers are arrived from Bolaños, the other two are still in San Luis, one of them having hurt himself with his own gun.

D. FLORESI.

Sept. 15, 1835.—Only 67,000 dollars have been sent to the coast by the conducta, which left Zacatecas on the 7th instant. This amount is by far much less than I intended to have remitted; but this was unavoidable, owing to the great difficulties they have had in the mint. Had they

been able to coined all the silver belonging to the negociation, we might have sent 60,000 dollars more, as the day the conducta left, we had in the mint silver to the amount of 84,000 dollars, besides 50 bars in the hacienda of Sauceda. This circumstance has disappointed me very much, as I fully intended to have sent 100,000 dollars. The next conducta will not, I expect, go before the beginning of November, unless we can send a private one: our next remittance, however, will not exceed 60 or 70,000 dollars. D. Floresi.

Zacatecas, Sept. 17, 1835.—Extract of a Letter addressed by Mr. Henderson to the Secretary.—The conducta for Tampico left on the 9th instant; and in consequence of a breakage of the machinery in the mint, which prevented their payments being completed to the negociation of Veta Grande and other parties, and was only enabled to send 62,500 dollars to Tampico on the company's account, instead of 90,000 dollars. When the conducta started the mint remained owing 85,000 dollars, and had I been able to recover the company's half, say 42,000 dollars, the remittance would have exceeded the amount announced by Mr. Floresi and myself. As there are some payments to make in Mexico and on the coast, I have requested Messrs. Eversmann and Hoffmann to ship 55,000 dollars, (£11,000.) per first packet, which will be the amount left, after paying all charges and providing for the payments in question. Veta Grande: profit for August, 4 weeks, 88,598 dollars.

(To be continued.)

Real del Monte Mining Company.—*Mineral del Monte, Sept.* 25, 1835.—I beg to inform you that I have drawn the undermentioned bills on the Real del Monte Company, at 60 days sight:—Sept. 21, No. 149 to 156, for £3,000.; Sept. 22, No. 157 to 164, for £3,000: Total £6,000. This amount drawn to pay off the loan in Mexico. Sept. 25, No. 165 to 172, for £3,000. This amount of £3,000 is drawn in order to procure funds for Oct. month's costs, and to take advantage of realizing the present month's silver produce, by introducing it for coinage in the mint, which having lately been placed under a new regulation, they have engaged to pay the amount of silver put in thirty days. J. Rule.

Sept. 29, 1835.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of July 11, and notice its contents. The reply to many of your observations you will find anticipated by my previous letters, particularly that with regard to the falling off of the ley of the ores, which, indeed is the chief cause of our late state of embarrassent. This, I hope, however, will only be a temporary inconvenience, for if we have less of the superior kind of ore than when the Santa Teresa bottoms were first drained, there is an increase of azogue ore in different places, which, especially when Dolores comes into operation, will not only supply our present haciendas, but that of San Antonio also, and it will probably prove with this, as with all the other great mining concerns of this country, that the greatest resources will be found in the azogue rather than in the smelting ore. In dolores, however, we know we have a good deal of the latter, which I hope will prove abundant and lasting, but it must not be disguised that the rich ores are often fluctuating and uncertain of continuance, while those of azogue are more constant. I herewith beg to send you the usual monthly reports—by that of the mine manager, and the pitwork list, you will observe that we have lately been pushing our underground works with more than usual vigour. You will probably recollect that the object in forming the communication between Dolores and San Cayetano, by the 116 and 137 fathom vara levels, which you will observe, have been lately resumed, was explained some time since. Having lately taken into consideration the possibility of an increase of water by deepening the shaft, and opening upon the lode in Dolores, which might embarrass the engine there, we have thought it advisable to lose no time in carrying the formerly proposed plan into effect; that in the event of such an increase we may be conveying the Dolores water by the 116 fathom level instead of the 78 fathom vara level, be enabled to take advantage of the surplus power at San Cayetano, and thereby keep Dolore's engine relieved as much as possible for operating downwards. The San Pedro level, from San Cayetano level, has just been holed to the Esperanza, driven east of Santa Teresa—the vein latterly in both these levels has been poor, but knowing there is a part thereof standing to the south, we propose driving a cross cut to make a trial of it.

(To be continued.)

Bolivar Mining Association.—*Tucacas, Sept.* 28, 1835.—Inclosed I beg to hand you bills of lading for 928 tons of ore shipped on board the Elizabeth Moore, Agnes, Nestor, and Tweed. The Elizabeth Moore sailed on the 18th instant, and the three latter vessels will get away this evening. After loading these vessels there are about 650 tons of ore remaining, 300 tons of which are of a superior quality; the ore that is now brought down appearing to be better than the cargoes lately shipped. The cargoes for the Diadem, Brechin Castle, and Harriett, are therefore ready for them, and they will meet with quick despatch on their arrival. The quantity of ore brought down by water, from the 8th of August to the 12th September, is 325 tons. The river has somewhat subsided lately, but is still navigable by boats with nearly full cargoes: one of our new boats brought down 26 tons last week.—*Note.* The above four vessels have arrived at Liverpool; and the Diadem arrived at La Guayra previous to the 10th October.

Perran Consols Mines, *Dec.* 1, 1835.—We held our monthly setting on Saturday last; and expect to communicate the new engine shaft, with the adit in about a fortnight. We have a good course of lead ores on Mudge's lode, of which I made some mention in my last report. The appearances on Anthony's westward in the adit level is very flattering, and contains some beautiful stones of ore. The masons are getting on well with the building of the engine-house, and our other work as usual.

J. Gripe.

Colombian Mining Association, *Dec.* 2.—Extract from Mr. Williamson's letter, dated Marmeto, Sept. 8, 835:—August returns, 81 lbs. 7 oz. 9 dwts. fine gold, obtained from 1007½ tons of ore, stamped by 31½ heads. Speed of ditto, 40 blows per minute.—*Sept.* 7. Average number of heads at work to this date, 35½; speed of ditto, 40 blows per minute; ore stamped 400 tons. Weather favourable, rains nightly, and supply of water well kept up.—*Party, per Hannah.*—Mr. Treherne, surgeon, and nine miners, arrived on the 20th of August, all well.

Candonga Mining Association.—*Villa de Principe, Aug.* 24, 1835.—I have very much pleasure in being able to announce to you the fact of my having full, complete, and legal possession of the properties at Candonga, as described in a deed prepared by Messrs. Freshfield and Sons, dated London, 16th March, 1835, and by the same ceded to the Candonga Mining Association. I am happy to say, that Capt. Dalley, Mr. Lott, Mr. Freeman, and the whole party, with the exception of one man left sick at Oweo Preto, have arrived at their destination. I have come hither for the purpose of making some final arrangements, and shall return to Candonga in a few days. A. F. Goodridge, M.D.

St. Hilary Mining Company.—*Gwennap, Nov.* 28.—I am happy to report that the progress made by the men employed in sinking the new engine shaft continues quite satisfactory. The shaft is now sunk and secured 13½ fathoms under the adit, which leaves little or no doubt but the men will be able to accomplish their contract by or before Christmas-day. The engine continues to work in a very satisfactory manner, and our rods, pump-work, &c., are in a state of preparation to fix as fast as we make the shaft, so that no delay will arise on that account to prevent us from speedily unwatering the mine. The ground has been favourable in the adit end driving south to cut Wheel Leeds South lode, the men have driven 10 fathoms since setting day (3 weeks): the air is at present bad; but we shall shortly communicate the end with the shaft sunk from surface (on the lode to ascertain depth), which the adit will have the effect of unwatering, and we shall then be enabled to open east and west on the lode at that level. In the western adit end the men have driven 6 fathoms since setting day, and have 4 fathoms more to drive to complete their bargain: the ground continues hard, but not unfavourable. Saturday will be our general monthly setting day, the particulars of which shall be forwarded. C. N. Beater.

Polbreen Mining Company, *Nov.* 20, 1835.—This day being our usual monthly setting, I beg to hand you the following report, viz. We find we have now about 4 feet more to drive north on the cross course, to get under the direction of Stainsby's engine shaft, and when the ground is driven, we shall at once bore a hole in order to unwater said shaft, which is at present suspended, in consequence of the increase of water during the past few weeks. At Vice's shaft we have finished cutting plat, &c., and have sat to sink below adit. At Thomas's shaft we are again in a regular course of working, and hope in about six weeks to hole to the cross cut driving from the bottoms. In stoping the bottoms we have of late been dressing the lode, and shall continue to do so for some time, but in a much shorter length than heretofore (as a winze), in order to communicate to the deep adit as early as possible, which will be an incalculable advantage; the lode at last sight looked very flattering, as noticed in former letters. The deep adit end appears to be still improving, having a large lode, producing excellent work for copper impregnated with tin; one great disadvantage, however, is at this time a want of air to make greater progress. We have to-day set the walls of the count-house, to build, &c.

R. Rowe, Jun.

United Mexican Mining Association.—*Guanaxuato, Sept.* 28, 1835. The statements of the Mexican judicial authorities, in the matter of our remonstrances against their arbitrary acts, have never been left unanswered by me to our minister in Mexico, who is fully aware that I am still calling for inquiry into our grievances. These remain, as ever, totally disregarded; and every endeavour on my part to induce the tribunals to do us justice are as vain as ever. In regard to the transmission of the informès of the judges from Zacatecas to the Mexican supreme government, I only maintain that rejoinders to these, so long as they are of the nature of those hitherto sent, do not in the least advance our cause, but on the contrary, become only the incentive to further excursive dissertations of the Mexican authorities upon general propositions abstractedly, not admitting of controversy; but as these papers from the judges do not meet the question of the particular grievances of which we complain, they leave me no room for reply, except the equally general negation that justice is totally denied to us. This brings the question simply to this—is our statement of oppressions sufficiently grievous to be thought worth while inquiring into by some person deemed competent and sufficiently impartial by the British government—for without inquiry no step is gained towards establishing our case. By inquiry, I mean an examination of facts, and law as it ought to be measured out to us; and how it has been administered towards us. All that comes from us is naturally the statement of a party, and is not entitled to full credit as proof, without examination. The question now rests as follows. We have alleged grievances—the Mexicans deny this. Such a state of things as we originally complained of continues with unabated force to this day; that is, all our property is confiscated in Zacatecas without a legal sentence, without our citation, without a legal plaintiff, without our owing any party a single dollar, and we are denied redress by any Mexican authority. Is our case one of *prima facie* oppression, or not? If so, we claim inquiry; and if what we allege prove to be true, we presume our government will do us the justice to compel the Mexicans to the observance of treaties—that is, that we shall be protected from arbitrary power, and duly protected by the Mexican laws as they really exist, and not as the iniquitous Zacatecas judges pervert them, with a view to despoil us of our property. The Mexican executive claims that the judicial power (by which it means also judicial persons) is beyond its control; this question is essentially important to be set at rest between England and Mexico, and is most evidently a political one, proper for the consideration of the respective governments; for if it is once admitted, as the Mexican government interprets it, that it is clear that it is worse than useless complaining of judicial oppressions, when no possible relief can be obtained, and only the vindictive passions of the judges excited, to punish us still more grievously for informing against them. It is evident that this part of the case has no dependence whatever upon what is further said by us, as it is beyond the province of the Company to insist upon any decision upon it, more than to point out, that if this claim is once admitted, British subjects generally are without any guarantee whatever in such a country as this, where the usual considerations that impel men in high stations to the performance of their duties are absolutely wanting. In the present state of our affairs, a commission of inquiry is wanting, to ascertain what is the Mexican law relating to sequestrations, and then to examine if what we state be the truth or not.

Rayas Treaty.—Another packet will, I trust, bring me the opinions of the Directors upon what has been actually done in this matter, and when all the motives which induced me to conclude this affair shall have been before them, and the advantages really obtained by that arrangement attentively weighed against the adverse circumstances which attended any further prolongation of hostilities. I still trust there will appear sufficient reasons to justify my proceedings. In the mean time it would perhaps not elucidate the matter much, to anticipate the objections that may be raised, or pretend to refute them, until they are made.

Law suit with St. Anitria.—It has been found necessary to send Mr. Rodriguez in Zacatecas, a special power, similar to the one Mr. Glennie had last year, for carrying on the sombrerete appeals in Zacatecas. It is yet to be seen whether this new quibble of the authorities is maintainble; as to the competency of the Zacateca's agents to defend the property under their charge from sequestration or not, for this is the question which has compelled me to send new powers to Mr. Rodriguez. We are at length promised a decision upon the Sombrerete appeals. Our San Acasio Existencias are still forcibly detained from us, notwithstanding decrees ordering their restitution. Our deposit in the mint is not likely to be paid so long as the surplus of Fresnillo is applied to the purposes of the general government. Our debt from the Fresnillo Maquila, from the same cause is not recoverable. Our property distributed by order of the Veta Grande Judge to the owners of San Acasio is irrecoverably lost by such an arbitrary proceeding; and as matters are at present in Zacatecas, all the realizable property of the company must infallibly all be dedicated to cover law charges.

Cinco Senores.—It is possible that some arrangements may one day be made with the New Fresnillo Company for the lease of this Hacienda.—*Oaxaca.*—So long as I am without resources and surplus from Rayas, I shall not be able to send any more funds so Mr. Hampshire or anywhere else. In El Oro concerns nothing new. Geo. O'Gorman.

Guanaxuato.—Statement of weekly receipts, Payments, and remaining assets from August 22, to September 22, 1835.

Asset on 22d August				$14,480	3 2
August 29. Receipts	$15,190	2	0		
Payments	11,458	3	6		
Surplus				3,731	6 2
Asset on 29th August				$18,212	1 4
Sept. 5. Receipts	$4,839	0	0		
Payments	11,875	6	6		
Deficiency				7,036	6 6
				$11,175	2 6
Sept. 12. Receipts	$13,843	2	4		
Payments	10,614	5	6		
Surplus				3,228	4 6
Asset on the 12th of September				$14,403	7 4
Sept. 19. Receipts	$1,899	6	4		
Payments	11,454	7	2		
Deficiency				$9,555	0 6
Asset on 19th September				$4,848	6 6
Sept. 26. Receipts	$19,954	6	4		
Payments	7,763	1	4		
Surplus				12,181	5 0
Asset on 26th September				$17,040	3 6

Guanaxuato, 28th *Sept.* 1835. Geo. O'Gorman.

Imperial Brazilian Mining Company.—*Rio de Janeiro, Sept.* 8, 1835.—The sittings of the Chamber are continued to the 20th instant, and may last longer, and by way of giving an impulse to your dependency, I have to-day applied to Mr. Fox to urge the government to a decision, and will not fail to advise you of what may occur. G. Naylor.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 16, 1835.—I am sorry that I cannot announce any progress in the duty question; I had an interview with Mr. Fox, and addressed him officially on the subject, and Mr. Campbell, who has just been with me, continues to press Dr. Bivar, and receives assurances from him that something will be done; but I regret to see the Gongo Seco 25 per cent. duty appear amongst the items of revenue for next year, estimated at 74 contas of reis. It is said the Chambers will sit till the 3rd proximo. G. Naylor.

Workings from the 19th to the 29th August, 1835.
10 days.... 14 lbs. 1 oz. 1 dwt. 3 grs.
From the 1st of July to the 29th of August,
190 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dwts. 5 grs.

Mocaubas and Cocaes Mining Company.—*Cocaes, Aug.* 29, 1835.—We have driven 6 feet further north on the lode at Halfeld's shaft, and we are very glad to say we have cut a vein from which we have taken some excellent samples of gold. There is also a great improvement in the appearance of the lode at M'Donnell's 21 fathom level. J. Hitchens.

Cocaes, Aug. 29, 1835.—Samples have been taken from the vein in Halfeld's cross-cut; 7 oit. 22grs. were taken from little more than a kibble of Jacotinga; the gold is stronger than any we have yet met with, and florescent. The stamps are now working admirably.

B. H. M'Donnell, Edward Waller.

Treleigh Consols Mining Company.—*Redruth, Nov.* 23, 1835.—I now beg to hand you my report of these mines. On my first inspection with you, and that of the surface only, I was surprised at finding such a field for speculation, in a mining district unexplored *below* the adit level; and on a further examination below the surface, I am more surprised at seeing an adit, at a very great expense, brought into and drove through so many fine lodes that have yielded great riches in the mines adjoining, scarcely even opened upon in these mines to the west; for instance, the deep adit level is not extended on that fine lode more than three fathoms west of the Wheal Shanger engine shaft, although nearly the whole of the lode is taken away above that level in the eastern part, and we are taking down a piece of the lode which has been left in the side of the level, to prepare for driving this end west, in a fine champion lode, which I have no doubt will ultimately handsomely pay the proprietors. In the deep adit level, west of the engine shaft, on Wheal Maria lode, we have a small branch of ore, but, until we have a communication for air, little can be done in this level. I have, therefore, put four men to sink a winze from the level above, which is called the seven fathom level, under the shallow adit, and intend bringing back the deep adit-end-men to rise against the winze, to have a thoroughfare the sooner. The shallow adit level on the same lode, just under the gossan, looks well; the lode is about eighteen inches wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundic, and ore, with a little jack. In the adit level west, in Wheal Christoe, the lode is large, and will produce ore of an excellent quality, very like what you saw drawn from the shaft in North Downs, just to the east on this lode. We are stoping a piece of ground in the shallow adit, east of the engine shaft, on the little lode, by four men, at 10s. tribute and a little tut-work, for securing against the shaft; they have some good ore, and are likely to do well, and of course profit the adventurers. This level is driven only three fathoms east of the shaft, and I intend resuming it immediately; it is a small lode, but good ground, with a branch of ore six inches wide, very good. We have likewise cleared out the cross-cut south of the engine shaft, and discovered a fine lode in about sixteen fathoms south, underlaying north, and will be in the engine shaft about fifty or sixty fathoms under the deep adit level. This lode was worked on the east to great profit, which gave the name of South Good Success; in this place it has a promising appearance, about two feet wide, and I intend putting men to open upon it immediately. If possible, we intend drawing out the water from the engine shaft and Wheal Shanger shaft, to try if we cannot sink them: from the quantity of water running out I think we can, at all events (time, as we say, being every thing) nothing shall be left undone that is likely to profit the adventurers, or turn out for the advantage of the mines. We are getting on well with our surface work. The whole of the western yard-wall is up, and the eastern part getting on well; beside, this week will finish the foundation for the engine house. Our quarry turns out better than was expected: we have one hundred loads of stone already in the mine. W. Sincock.

St. John del Rey Mining Company.—*Morro Velho, Aug.* 13, 1835.—*Treatment of Ores.* I shall send down to Rio in about 10 days time, 10 cwt. of our average ores, such as they go the stamps, naming the part of the lode whence extracted, and the size of the lode in that part, as also the length which we suppose such quality of stone contains. I am convinced you will make far better average assays in England than we shall here. I think that 3 ounces will represent the richest stone, for it appears that Mr. Morretson once had some of the ore assayed in Rio, and the result was the same. There appears to me to be stone of three different degrees of richness—the richest being represented by 4, it appears to be 4.2.1. for I see the stamps vary in their produce between these proportions, sometimes each head yielding 4 oits, and sometimes 1 oit. *Amalgamation*, in some shape, must succeed here. *Mine.*—The greater part of the stone now supplied from the rahu is poor in consequence of coming from the new first slope. The sinking goes on well at present. The Quebra Panella is now filling up, and I hope to have all secure there before the rains come on. *Vinagrado Shaft.*—We have commenced driving from the bottom of this shaft east to cut the lode, and shall soon turn round on one side of the shaft, and rise to the old workings. The end is already in the lode—the stuff looks very much like that of other lodes, from which considerable quantities of gold have been obtained. It is very soft at present and runs.—*P.S. 14th.* Some of the rotten quartz, from the Vinagrado lode, shows a good deal of amorphous pyrites. This is said by some of our blacks to be the legitimate stone. This is low from the cause above stated.

C. Herring, Jun.

Mem.—Advices from Messrs. Harrisons, of Aug. 25, also state the acquiring of 10 more blacks for Mr. Herring.

Aug. 22, 1835.—The sinking is now going on satisfactorily in the Rahu, a most important circumstance with us, as upon it depends our stopes, and in the rainy season little will be done in sinking.—The Quebra Panalla is filling up, and I trust all will be made scarce then before the rains. A cross cut is being made into (it is supposed) the lode from the bottom of the Vinagrado shaft. There is at present such a mixture of mud and stone, that I have formed no opinion upon the subject. From the concurring testimony of several of our old blacks, I scarcely doubt of finding something good near here. *Produce.*—The Rahu shaft and first stope being poor, our produce does not average above 46 *oits* per diem, exclusive of tank.

September 1, 1835.—*Baker's Shaft.* A good progress has been made in sinking: the stone broken from the shaft this month has not been good, from having a deal of slate or killas mixed with it. 8 men by day and 4 by night, with one English miner also by night stationed there.—*Baker end west.* The end is now about 42 fms. wide. 4 men by day and 2 by night on the average.—*Baker Stopes.* It will probably take us 6 weeks before we shall effect the communication between the shaft (Baker) and stopes through the first arch: 15 on the average stoping.—*Crickitts Shaft.* Three sets of timber have been put in, and the shaft raised 9 feet. We have had 6 labourers, with 2 English miners, employed in knocking down the overcharging rocks and ears. The last fortnight 10 labourers, with the gold washers, assisting occasionally. I do not anticipate this work will be completed under five or six weeks.—*Vinagrado Eng. Shaft.* A level has been driven 9 ft. east from the bottom of the shaft: nothing has been done since the 23d inst. In five or six days we shall be in a state to commence again. Several bateas of stuff have been washed, all shewing a little gold. The 2 English miners and 3 labourers have, since the stoppage, been employed continuing the shallow adit 6 fathoms.—*Reduction Works.* The produce this month has fallen off considerably. The Esperance and Capalno stamps were each idle one day, patching and repairing. The Lost stamps are still under repair.—*Tank Washing.* 10 men and 6 boys 12 days.—*Dam of the Home Rego.* 19 labourers, with 1 English miner, have been employed since the 19th instant, building a new dam: the work was completed on the 31st; and 9 men are now cleaning the water course.—*Wood Department.* The bullocks are in tolerable condition considering it is nearly the end of the dry season: the grass in consequence is very dry, and affords but little nourishment. Four employed 1 Englishman overlooking, 3 carmen, and 4 boys; 1 and occasionally 2 carpenters squaring timber, and 3 negroes for filling and making roads.—*Charcoal.* Stock on hand, 36 pits.—*Tile Yard.* 7690 tiles have been made and burnt; 2 native tile makers, and 4 negroes.—*Masons.* 1 English, 3 native masons, with 5 labourers.—*Carpenters' Department.* 3 English, 2 and occasionally 3 natives, 6 negroes, 2 boys, and occasionally 1 pair of sawyers.—*Smiths' Department.* 2 English, 2 natives, 8 negroes, and 3 boys. J. R. A. Crickitt.

MISCELLANEA.

Relics of the Civil Wars.—The labourers employed in excavating the ground at the brow of the hill in dame Fugley's field above Stokes's Croft, Bristol, have dug into an ash-pit, on the site where, in 1645, stood Prior's Hill Fort, one of the fortifications raised against the Protector's army, under General Fairfax, then besieging Bristol. In this pit were found numerous bullets, small measures supposed to have been used for the purpose of charging muskets with the proper quantity of powder, curiously formed tobacco pipes with short stems, &c. Many of these are now in the possession of collectors.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

The Wicklow Gold Mines.—Tradition commonly attributes the original discovery of these mines to a poor schoolmaster, who, while fishing in one of the small streams which descend from the Crogan mountain, picked up a piece of shining metal, and having ascertained it to be gold, he gradually enriched himself by the success of his researches in that and the neighbouring streams, cautiously disposing of the produce of his labour to a goldsmith in Dublin. He is supposed to have preserved the secret for upwards of twenty years, but marrying a young wife, he imprudently confided his discovery to her, and she, believing her husband mad, immediately revealed the circumstance to her relations, through whose means it soon was made public. When the story of the gold mine became bruited abroad, which was towards the close of the year 1795, and fortunately after the golden harvest of autumn had been gathered in, the sensations it produced among the lower classes are not to be described. Thousands of every age and sex hurried to the spot. So pure was the gold generally found, that it was the custom of the Dublin goldsmith to put gold coin into the opposite scale to it, and to give weight for weight.

Electric Light.—Mr. Lindsay, a teacher in Dundee, formerly lecturer to the Watt Institution, succeeded on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult. in obtaining a constant electric light. It is upwards of two years since he turned his attention to this subject, but much of that time has been devoted to other avocations. The light, in beauty, surpasses all others; has no smell, emits no smoke, is capable of explosion, and not requiring air for combustion, can be kept in sealed glass jars. It ignites without the aid of a taper, and seems peculiarly calculated for flax-houses, spinning-mills, and other places, containing combustible materials. It can be sent to any convenient distance, and the apparatus for producing it may be contained in a common chest.—*New Monthly Mag.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Cormell and S. Sims, Cheltenham, builders.—H. Hickman and A. Worrall, Dudley, chemists.—R. Evered, T. Lambert, and T. Lambert, jun., New-cut, Blackfriars'road, brass-founders.—G. Kitchen, S. Walker, and G. Curr, Sheffield, Yorkshire, silversmiths; so far as concerns the said George Curr.—A. Schnadhorst and J. Hinchliffe, Birmingham, tailors.—G. Champion and G. Whale, Woolwich, linen-drapers.—H. Daniel and F. Granger, Bristol, surgeons.—J. Bennett and G. Dennis, Brecks, Yorkshire, brick-manufacturers.—W. Chadwick and F. Stead, Sheffield, livery-stable-keepers.—J. P. Darthez, sen., J. P. Darthez, jun., and S. Darthez, jun.; so far as regards J. P. Darthez, sen.—S. Bryan, John Mellar, and S. Darthez, jun.; so far as regards J. P. Darthez, sen.—S. Bryan, John Mellar, and J. Booth, Lane-end Potteries, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers; so far as respects the said Samuel Bryan.—R. Ferris, G. Brown, and J. Capper, Bristol, chemists; so far as relates to the said J. Capper.—E. Bird and J. Lum, Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace-makers.—J. Houston, sen., and B. D'Aranda, Billericay, Essex, surgeons.—S. Chappells, A. Chappells, and G. Goodwin, Astonunder-Lyne, grocers.—T. Case, B. Clarke, B. Frankland, and R. Daglish, Liverpool, coal-merchants.—J. Kernot and J. Price, Limehouse, provision merchants.—W. Bradley, R. Parry, and E. Parry, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, iron-founders; so far as regards the said R. Parry.—J. Scovell, G. Scovell, W. Bull more, and J. W. Millist, Clerkenwell-close, wire-drawers.—R. J. Nevill and M. Williams, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, bankers.—J. F. Moss and C. Davison, Chester, carriers.—J. Moore and D. Moore, Liverpool, soap-manufacturers.—E. Roberts and J. Chapman, Manchester, plasterers.—J. Whitehouse, A. Newton, and D. Gill, Birchills, Staffordshire, coal-masters.

INSOLVENTS.

Nov. 30, George Prescott, Foley-street, Marylebone, plumber.
Dec. 1, Richard Beach, Tamworth, flour-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Andre, Erightelmstone, cabinet-maker, to surrender Dec. 14, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitors, Messrs. Hopwood and Foster, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Copthall-buildings.

Mary King and William King, Kingsley, Hants, millers, Dec. 8, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitors, Messrs. Towne and Crowther, Broad-street-buildings; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

Charles Sanderson, Princes-street, Hanover-square, hotel-keeper, Dec. 11, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitor, Mr. Gadsden, Furnival's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Johnson-street.

Philip Cutler, sen., Ewell, Surrey, miller, Dec. 8, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitor, Mr. Neal, Threadneedle-street; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmid, Ironmonger lane.

Richard Jones, Whitechapel-road, boot and shoe-maker, Dec. 11, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Henshman, Basing-lane; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

John Pellfreyman, High Holborn, victualler, Dec. 9, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Cooper, Austin-friars; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

John Dubois, Brown's-lane, Christ-church, Middlesex, silk-manufacturer, Dec. 11, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitor, Mr. Parnell, Church-street, Spitalfields; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

John Lister, Kingston-upon-Hull, common-brewer, Dec. 11, Jan. 12, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Mr. Colver, Hull; and Messrs. Walmsley, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancery-lane.

Zephirine Devoge, Manchester, Jacquard machine maker, Dec. 18, Jan. 12, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Webster, Manchester; and Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Archibald Lincoln Burgas, Blyth, Northumberland, alkali-manufacturer, Dec. 23, Jan. 12, at the Bankrupts' Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Mr. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Henry Charles Watkins, Pendleton, Lancashire, brewer, Dec. 15, 17, Jan. 12, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Birch, and Saunders; and Mr. Joynson, Manchester; and Messrs. Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard.

Richard Warner, Beccles, Suffolk, innkeeper, Dec. 16, Jan. 12, at the King's Head Inn, Beccles. Solicitor, Mr. Clarke, Beccles.

William Smith, Leeds, grocer, Dec. 8, Jan. 12, at the Black Swan Inn, York. Solicitors, Mr. Crossley, Bradford; and Messrs. Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place.

Henry Matson, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, wine-merchant, Dec. 15, Jan. 12, at the Commercial buildings, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Lee, Leeds; and Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

Joseph Ferdinand Moss, Chester, wharfinger, Dec. 10, Jan. 12, at the Hop Pole Inn, Chester. Solicitor, Mr. Cunnah, Chester; and Mr. Williams, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 22, N. Tuffnell and S. Tuffnell, York-street, Middlesex Hospital, tallow melters.—Dec. 23, G. T. Brown, Mark-lane, silk-manufacturer.—Dec. 23, H. W. Wood, Wakefield, wool stapler,—Dec. 31, John Solloway, Leamington Priors, innkeeper.—Dec. 31, R. C. Hughes, Leamington Priors, hotel-proprietors—Dec. 23, H. Fenfold, Salisbury, linen-draper.—Dec. 18, H. Rhoades, Manchester, spirit-dealer.—Dec. 22, R. Dymock, Oxford, saddler.—Dec. 22, W. Shirley, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, builder.—Dec. 22, R. Johnson, Byker, Northumberland, merchant.—Dec. 24, A. Constantine, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, draper.—Jan. 2, F. Kilsby, Deanhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, victualler.—Dec. 23, E. Hudson, Liverpool, grocer.—Dec. 23, J. Pulling, Chudleigh, Devonshire, merchant.—Jan. 1, J. C. H. Meyer, Brightholmstone, watch-maker.—Dec. 24, J. Sherratt, Prescot, Lancashire, money-scrivener.—Dec. 23, W. Neville, Birmingham, merchant.—Dec. 28, J. Stelfox, Manchester, shoe-dealer.—Dec. 22, J. Fownall, Manchester, innkeeper.—Dec. 24, S. Clegg, T. Mather, jun., and R. Pringle, West Derby, Lancashire, founders.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 22.

R. Clews and J. Clews, Cobridge, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers.—G. C. Weber, Eaton-row, Eaton-square, horse-dealer.—G. Hall, Trowse Newton, Norfolk, boat-er.

Friday, December 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Ashworth and C. Commerow, Birmingham, pearl shell dealers—Ann D. Harris and J. R. Warner, Winchester place, Southwark, hat-manufacturers.—W. Smith, J. Smith, and J. Smith, Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico, linendrapers.—S. Wheatley and J. Wheatley, Kennington-cross, Lambeth, livery-stable keepers and hackneymen.—E. Newby and W. Wilson, Grand Junction-terrace, Edgware-road, linendrapers.—J. Brown and S. Tompkin, Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchants and manufacturers of cutlery.—J. Lawlis and J. Sutcliffe, Manchester, silk manufacturers.—G. Chandler and T. Furniss, Crawford-street, St. Mary-le-bone, watchmakers and jewellers—T. A. Haines and J. W. Haines, Upper-street, Islington, linendrapers.—J. Herd and E. Revell, Clewer, Berkshire, livery-stable keepers.—T. Chapman and J. Chapman, Bristol, bacon factors.—T. Burgess and T. Hayton, Carlisle, iron and brass-founders.—C. Maplestone, sen., and C. Maplestone, jun., Beccles, Suffolk, surveyors.—J. I. Burn, F. W. Vaux, and E. F. Feanell, (so far as regards J. I. Burn,) Bedford-row, attorneys at law and solicitors.—R. Armstriding and J. Brimelow, Brinnington, Cheshire, brick-makers.—J. Sugden and C. Dalton, Bermondsey New-road, statuaries and masons.—J. Bevil and W. B. Rutland, Harleyford-place, Kennington, auctioneers.

INSOLVENTS.

Martha Charles, and T. Burrows, Duke-street, St. James's, tailors, Dec. 4.
S. B. Whitby, Axminster, Devonshire, carpet manufacturer, Dec. 4.
D. Clark, New Broad-street, merchant, Dec. 4.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Barrett, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, money-scrivenor, to surrender Dec. 11, at 3, and Jan. 15, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Belcher; and Messrs. Tucker and Wheatley, Noble street, Falcon-square.

J. Bowring and W. Garrard, Exmouth street, Clerkenwell, linendrapers, Dec. 11, at half past two, and Jan. 15, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Abbott; and Mr. Burt, Aldermanbury.

E. Kear, Hatfield, Hyde, Hertfordshire, farmer, Dec. 14, at half past 11, and Jan. 15, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane; and Mr. Humfray, Poland-street, Oxford street.

W. Parsons, Quadrant, Regent-street, billiard-table manufacturer, Dec. 14, at half-past 12, and Jan. 15, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Alsager, Kings Arms-buildings, Cornhill; and Mr. Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

J. Addison, Guildford, Surrey, watchmaker and jeweller, Dec. 11, at 1, and Jan. 15, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Dyne and Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Goldsmid, Ironmonger-lane.

J. Imeson, Fenchurch-street, stationer, Dec. 11, at 2, and Jan. 15, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street, and Mr. Bolton, Bloomsbury-square.

W. Manley, Topsham, Devonshire, rope-maker, Dec. 22 and Jan. 15, at 12, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. Solicitor, Mr. Ford, Exeter.

F. Bishop, Gloucester, corn-dealer, Dec. 19 and Jan. 15, at 1, at the Upper George Coffee-house, Gloucester. Solicitors, Mr. A'Beckett, Golden-square, and Mr. Matthews, Gloucester.

J. Marsh, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, scrivener, Dec. 11 and Jan. 15, at 11, at the Castle Inn, Bakewell, Derbyshire. Solicitors, Messrs. Smithson and Dunn, Southampton-buildings, and Messrs. Hutchinson, Chesterfield.

J. Kirchner, Brighton, music seller, Dec. 19 and Jan. 15, at 12, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Solicitors, Messrs. Attree and Co., Brighton, and Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 4, J. Pym, Ludgate-street, City, merchant, at half-past 12, at the Bankrupt's Court.—Jan. 4, W. J. Cooper, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor, at half past 11, at the Bankrupts' Court.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 23th of December.

A. West, Wilton, Wiltshire, fellmonger—W. Bailey, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, carrier and leather-seller.—T. Allison, Manchester, warehouseman.—W. Towers, Nottingham, grocer.—W. Neville, Birmingham, merchant.—J. W. Buckland, Union-road, Albany-road, Old Kent-road, British plate manufacturer.—H. H. Davis, Soho-square, auctioneer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Thomson, Whitefield, farmer and cattle-dealer, to meet Dec. 10 and 31, at 12, within Wallace's Inn, Couper Angus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Colonial Markets the transactions this week have been limited, the importers still continue to supply them sparingly, and buyers continue to exercise the same degree of caution they have done for some months past, in purchasing at the present high prices, still, however, for most descriptions of West India produce, fully former rates were obtained. The public sale of 100 hhds. of Barbadoes sugar, which took place on Tuesday, was all disposed of, but the buyers did not purchase with the same spirit as they did at the last sale. The markets, generally, closed heavily, but our quotations will not be found to vary much from last week's prices.

SUGARS.—The demand for British Plantation Sugars during the week has been extremely moderate, and principally confined to the fine description; the refiners still continue to purchase just barely to supply their immediate wants, and the trade in general has observed the same caution; the sales of the week amount to 2,200 hhds., the prices obtained were for Fine Barbadoes, 64s to 66s 6d; Jamaica, 65s to 67s; St. Vincent's, 63s to 64s; St. Kitts, 62s. to 62s 6d; Trinidad, 61s 6d to 62s; brown St. Lucia, 59s to 60s 6d. The demand for Mauritius has been very moderate; buyers are waiting for arrivals of the new crop, which are shortly expected. The importation of this year exceeds that of 1834 by 8041 bags. In East India sugar there has been but little business doing; still it is impossible to purchase under former rates; Manilla, Siam, and Java continue to be much wanted. In the Refined market goods are steady in price, and for the grocery decription there has been a brisk sale. Strong Lumps, 75s to 77s; Prussian ditto, 79s to 80s; Patent ditto, 80s to 84s; Hambro Loaves, 84s to 87s; double refined, 96s to 105s; Gum Bastard Sugar, 50s to 60s; British Molasses, 21s to 22s 6d; inferior, 18s to 20; Patent, 21s to 23s; P. B. West India, 26s to 30s.

COFFEES.—The market has been supplied very sparingly with British Plantation Coffees; still holders have submitted to a reduction of full 1s.; for the fine description of Jamaica fully former rates were paid. The quantity brought to public auction since our last amounts to 84 casks, 226 barrels. Middling Jamaica sold for 98s. to 103s.; good ordinary, 92s. to 97s.; low middling Berbice, 93s. to 98s.; triage, 88s. to 92s.; middling Demerara, 92s. to 95s. The stock is now 1360 tons less than it was last year. In the importation there has been a decrease of 8100 package;

TEAS.—The East India Company's quarterly sale, which commenced on Tuesday last, concluded this day. The fine qualities sold with much spirit at higher prices than last sale, but the low description went off heavily, and a large portion were bought in. Fokim Bohea sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d.; good ordinary Congou 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d.; good middling 1s. 8d. to 2s. 0d.; Pekoe flavour, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; middling Twankay, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d.; Hyson kind, 2s. 1½d.; Hyson skin, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; fine Hyson, 4s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; low ditto, 2s. 7d. to 3s.

FRUIT.—The demand for every description of new fruit this week has been extensive; the fine qualities of new Valentias are scarce, and were eagerly taken at 40s.; Prunes in small barrels at 26s.; Imperial French plums, one quarter dust, 70s. to 72s.; Imperial Cartoons, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. At public sale to-day, 7053 drums of Turkey and pulled Figs went at 42s. to 89s.; Flat, 40s.; 351 drums of Malagas, 30s. to 31s.; Dates, 63s.; Sultanas, 81s. to 68s.; Muscatels, 70s. to 90s.; ditto in layers, 75s. to 110s.; Lisian, 32s.; Bloom, 70s.; Jordan almonds, 140.; Barbary, 84s.; Valentia, 85s. per cwt.

HOPS.—The old duty on which the speculation takes place having been officially declared at 235,207*l.*, a sum much under that at which a short time ago it was estimated, has caused an advance to take place of 4s. or 5s. per cwt., and the demand is brisk. Kent Pockets, 70s. to 80s.; fine ditto, 84s. to 90s.; choice middling East Kent, 105s. to 140s.; Sussex Pockets, 75s. to 80s.; fine 80s. to 92s. Duty estimated as follows:—

Rochester	£35,190 16 7	Farnham	£3941 6 6
Canterbury	56,910 18 9	Essex	1096 4 3
Sussex	73,780 13 3	Clays	230 16 4
Worcester	15,696 15 6	England	200 8 4
Total	£235,207 2 11		

CINNAMON.—First quality (in bales) 7s 8d to 9s 6d; seconds, 6s 4d to 7s 6d; fourth, 0s; and broken 6s 3d to 6s 6d.—NUTMEGS, 7s 0d to 7s 3d per lb.—PEPPER, White, 12d to 13d; Black, 5½d to 5¾d.—RICE, Bengal, 18s 6d to 13s 0d per cwt.—CURRANTS, 63s to 68s per cwt.—RAISINS, Muscatels, 75s to 110s; Smyrna, 36s to 43s per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—The extensive arrivals of Butter from Ireland since our last, with the continuance of mild weather, has caused the market during the week to be extremely quiet; still however, there are no sellers at reduced rates, but on the contrary importers require higher prices than were accepted last week:—Cork, landed 88s. to 90s.; Limerick 85s. to 88s.; on board 82s. to 84s. Carlow on board 84s. to 88s.; Waterford landed 84s., on board 78s. to 84s.; Dublin 77s. to 80s.; the stock now exceeds that of last year by 5,700 firkins. The demand for foreign continues to be but very moderate, and Friesland has declined 2s.; the supply has been small. English is dull of sale but not cheaper; Scotch in steady request, with a very small supply. The large supply of Bacon has increased the stock considerably, and is now 3,000 bales more than it was last year; the demand still continues to be extremely moderate, and prices have given way full 1s.; small sizeable 35s. to 37s.; large 34s. to 36s. The demand for Lard has again become moderate still however, in consequence of the small stocks, holders will not generally sell even at last week's prices. The sale for Hams continues on a very trifling scale, and in consequence of large supplies of New English being near at hand, York is offered at reduced prices. The arrivals of Scotch Pork having been large, and the demand this week being very moderate, a reduction of 2s. has been submitted to. Eggs are dull of sale and lower. The market for India Beef and Pork has been very quiet; prices of the former are again rather lower, but unaltered for the latter; the arrivals have been small, and the stocks low.—Foreign Cheese very dull, but prices are not lower.

COTTON.—*Liverpool, Dec.* 2.—The total sales of last week amounted to 10,430 bales; the decline having been ¼ on American and East Indian, and ¼ on same description of Brazils. The probability of our receiving a good supply of new cotton before long induces the trade to hold back, and the market has consequently a very inanimate appearance. The sales on Saturday were 1,800, Monday 2,500, Tuesday 2,200, and to day 2,000 bales, in all 8,500. American is again 1d lower, and new Boweds are now selling on a part with the rest of the market: last week they ranked as a fancy article, and brought 10¾ 11¼. The stock comprises 210,000 bales, of which 127,000 are American, and 25,000 East Indian. Last year we had 111,000, of which 85,000 were American, and 13,000 East Indian.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Dec. 4.

The arrival of Wheat and Flour this week is moderate, the trade is however dull, and Monday's prices barely supplied. In Barley, Beans, and Peas we do not note any alteration in value; and Oats sell on quite as good terms, owing to the shortness of the arrival.

Wheat	p. Qr. 33s to 45s	Malt	p. Qr. 50s to 62s	Oats	p. Qr. 16s to 26s
Rye	30s to 34s	Peas	31s to 32s	Bran	9s to 10s
Barley	26s to 34s	Beans	30s to 42s	Pollard	14s to 20s

Linseed	50s to 60s	Coriander Seed	new 8s to 13s per Cwt
Ditto Cake	11/ to 11/10s per 1000	Clover Seed	red 50s to 72s do.
Rapeseed	34/ to 36/ per Last	Ditto	white 50s to 70s do.
Ditto Cake	£5 to £5 5s. per ton	Mustard Seed, ne. wh. 6s to 8s per Bush.	
Carraway Seed	new 53s to 57s per Cwt.	Ditto	brown 6s to 8s do.

Tares, new winter ... 3s 6d to 5s 0d per Bushel.

FLOUR, per Sack.

Town made	36s to 38s	Essex & Suffolk, on board	29s to 33s
Seconds	32s to 35s	Norfolk and Stockton	30s to 33s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
36s. 11d.	29s. 3d.	19s. 0d.	29s. 7d.	35s. 11d.	36s 0d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

36s. 5d.	29s. 8d.	19s. 2d.	28s. 9d.	35s. 8d.	35s. 10d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

20s. 3d.	13s. 4d.	13s. 3d.	27s. 3d.	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.

Duties on Grain from British Possessions out of Europe.

5s. 0d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.

ARRIVALS OF GRAIN LAST WEEK.

	Eng.	Scot	Irish	B. Co.	For.		Eng.	Scot	Irish	B. Co.	For.
Wheat	9496					Peas	1561				
Rye						Linseed	53			179	6000
Oats	961	50	14450			Rapeseed					85
Barley	5150		891			Tares					5
Malt	1315					Buck Wheat	35				
Beans	2136				1	Flour, Sacks	9671		210		

Quarters of Bonded Corn in the United Kingdom, Oct. 5.

Wheat	646,500	Oats	236,124	Beans	1,502
Rye	3,476	Barley	64,140	Peas	1962

SMITHFIELD, Friday, Dec. 4.

With the exception of Pork this morning's market may be said to be scantily supplied. In Beef we perceive some very nice qualities of Scots, and these have sold quite equal to Monday's figures of 4s 2d. Everything, indeed, remains much at the same value as on that day, and business upon the whole is moderately good. In the dead markets Veal and Pork have both advanced, the former as much as 8d, and the latter 4d per stone.

To sink the offal per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s 6d	3s 2d	4s 0d		Veal	4s 0d	4s 2d	4s 4d	4s 6d
Mutton	3s 0d	3s 4d	4s 0d		Pork	4s 0d	4s 4d	4s 6d	4s 8d

Polled Sheep 3s. 6d. 4s. 2d.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts 431; Sheep, 3,470; Calves, 132; Pigs, 460.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 30,06; Sheep, 30,670; Calves, 112; Pigs, 383.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.

Beef	2s 4d	3s 0d	3s 4d		Veal	3s 0d	4s 0d	4s 2d	4s 4d
Mutton	2s 4d	2s 8d	3s 0d		Pork	3s 0d	4s 0d	4s 0d	4s 8d

PRICE OF RAW FAT, per stone of 14lb.

The price of Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Melters) 4s 8½d.

PRICE OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Town Tallow	49	0	Melting Stuff	33	-	Mottled Soap	—	-
Yellow Russia	44	0	Ditto Rough	29	-	Curd ditto	—	-
White	—	-				Graves	14	0
Soap ditto	—	-	Yellow Soap	—	-	Good Dregs	5	0

PRICE OF CANDLES.

The price of good Store Candles, in the retail shops, is as follows:—Candles, per dozen, 7s 0d; inferior, 6s 0d—Moulds, 8s 6d. Sixpence per dozen discount for cash.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 3.

	CLOVER.	HAY.	STRAW.
Smithfield	75s to 100s	65s to 80s	27s to 30s
Whitechapel	80s to 100s	70s to 80s	24s to 32s
Regent's Park	80s to 90s	62s to 84s	26s to 30s
Portman Market	75s to 95s	59s to 92s	27s to 31s
New Hungerford Market	80s to 95s	65s to 85s	26s to 30s

PRICES OF TIMBER PER LOAD.

Quebec Oak, 3l 10s 0d to 6l 0s 0d; Fine Red, 4l 12s 6d to 4l 15s; Riga Fir, 3l 10s 0d. Dantzic and Memel, 3l 2s 6d to 3l 7s 6d.

WOOL, per lb.

Blanket, 11d to 13d—Combing 14d to 22d—Flannel, 14d to 18d—Fleece Wools—N and S. Down Hoggets, 1s 8d to 1s 10d—Half-bred, 1s 8d to 1s 10d—Kent, 1s 7d to 1s 8d—The Long Wool of Lincoln, Leicester, Warwick, *from the grower*, 1s 4d to 1s 6d—Foreign Wools.—Germany, Electoral, 4s 6d to 5s 9d—Lower Qualities, 2s 2d to 2s 6d—Australian, best, 2s 3d to 4s 0d—Inferior 0s 10d to 1s 6d—Van Diemen's Land, clean, 2s 0d to 2s 8d.—Trade brisker.

SHEEP SKINS.

Polled, 5s 6d to 7s 0d each—Downs, and half breds, 4s 0d to 5s 8d—Polled Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d—Down Lambs, 3s 6d to 4s 9d.

PURCHASES OF ORE AT TRURO, November 26, 1835.

Purchasers.	Mine.	Tons	Total Tons.	Per Ton.	Totals.	Total Amount.
No.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3. *Vivian & Sons.*	Cons. Mines	42		4 14 0	205 16 0	
	Wheal Leisure	84		2 8 0	201 12 0	
		60		3 12 0	226 16 0	
		26½		3 8 0	90 2 0	
		49		2 10 0	122 10 0	
		31		2 3 6	65 17 6	
		17		2 17 0	42 15 0	
	East Crinnis	58		6 0 0	365 8 0	
	Wheal Prudence	37½		4 12 0	172 10 0	
	Wheal Tehidy	34½	—449½	5 5 0	181 2 6	—1674 9 6
4. *Freeman and Co.*	Cons. Mines	42		6 6 0	252 0 0	
		39		7 6 6	278 7 0	
		19½		5 0 6	98 16 6	
		19½		9 15 0	188 10 0	
	Wheal Ellen	100		4 4 6	422 10 0	
		60		4 9 6	247 10 0	
	Fowey Consols	110	—368	3 19 6	437 5 0	—1924 19 6
5. *P. Grenfell and Sons.*	Cons. Mines	111		1 14 6	191 9 6	
		93		8 10 0	799 10 0	
		39		7 6 6	278 7 0	
		75		9 15 6	733 9 6	
		68		7 13 6	531 18 0	
		60		5 15 0	345 0 0	
	Wheal Leisure	93		3 14 6	346 13 6	
		26½		3 8 0	98 2 0	
		15		2 17 6	42 15 0	
	Great St. George	184	—889	2 17 6	52 14 2	—3363 10 0
6. *Crown Copper Co.*	Cons. Mines	104		9 18 0	189 10 0	
	Wheal Ellen	79		7 7 0	514 10 0	
		41		7 12 6	312 12 6	
	Wheal Tehidy	34½	—164	5 5 0	181 2 6	—1196 15 0
7. *Nevill, Sims, Druce, and Co.*	Wheal Leisure	61		3 14 0	225 14 0	
	Gt. St. George	18		4 19 0	89 2 0	
		38		3 8 0	129 4 0	
		37		7 13 6	283 19 6	
		38		5 5 6	199 15 0	
	East Crinnis	38		10 6 0	399 10 0	
	Wheal Prudence	37½		4 12 0	172 10 0	
		31	—295½	4 3 0	129 13 0	—1531 15 6
8. *Williams, Foster & Co.*	Cons. Mines	55		11 3 0	613 5 0	
		93		7 9 0	685 9 0	
		43½		9 19 6	863 8 3	
		43		5 16 6	250 9 6	
		42		4 18 0	205 16 0	
		93		3 3 0	676 9 0	
		97		11 12 6	776 17 6	
		19½		5 0 6	98 16 6	
		198		9 15 0	188 10 0	
	Great St. George	184		2 17 6	52 14 2	
		18		4 19 0	89 2 0	
	Fowey Consols	37½		5 9 6	205 6 3	
		37		6 4 0	229 9 0	
	East Crinnis	68		9 4 6	627 6 0	
		61		9 5 0	564 5 0	
	Great Work	11	—715½	10 0 0	110 0 0	—5079 1 9
9. *Benson, Lagen, and Co.*	Cons. Mines	40		6 6 0	252 0 0	
		69		9 14 0	652 5 0	
		19½		5 0 6	98 16 6	
		37		9 5 0	349 3 6	
	Wheal Ellen	87		3 4 6	276 1 6	
	Wheal Vor	66	—296½	5 7 0	353 2 0	—1783 9 6
10. *Geo. Wilden, and Co.*	Cons. Mines	55		11 3 0	613 5 0	
		45½		6 19 6	303 8 3	
		43		5 16 6	250 9 6	
	Great St. George	184		2 17 6	52 14 2	
		18		4 19 0	89 2 0	
	Fowey Consols	37½		5 9 6	205 6 3	
		37		6 4 0	229 9 0	
	Great Work	11	—264½	10 0 0	110 0 0	—1453 13 3
					Total Amount	£16,948 12 6

PRICES OF METALS, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
Copper, British, Cakes, *ton*		95	0	0
Sheets	lb.	0	0	11
Bottoms		0	1	0
S. American		0	0	0
Iron, British, Pigs		5	5	0
Bars	*ton*	8	10	0
Bolts and Rods	9 10 0	0	0	0
Hoops		10	10	0
Plate	10 10 0	14	10	0
Cargo at Cardiff		7	10	0
Foreign *bd.* C.C.N.D.		10	10	0
P.S.I.		14	10	0
Swedish	13 10 0	14	0	0
Lead, British	*ton*			
Pigs	18 10 0	19	10	0
Sheet milled		20	0	0
Bars		19	10	0
Shot, Patent, 1 to 5		21	0	0
6 to 12		22	0	0
Red or Minium		21	0	0
White		26	0	0
Litharge		22	0	0
Pig, Spanish	*ton*	16	12	0
Steel, Milan	*bd* 28 6	30	0	0
Swedish *bd*	*ton*	18	0	0
Tin in Blocks	*cwt.*	4	12	6
Ingots		4	9	0
Tin in Bars		4	14	0
Grain Blocks		5	5	0
Broken		5	10	0
Banca	*bd.* *cwt.*			
Straits				
Plates, per box of 225 sheets		0	0	0
I C 12½ by 19 in.		1	16	0
I X		2	2	0
I X X		2	7	0
IXXX	102 lb.	3	13	0
IXXXX		3	19	0
D.	12½ by 9½	1	13	0
D. X.		1	19	0
D. C.	12½ by 9½	1	11	0
D. X.		1	17	0
Sm. IXC	15 by 11	1	17	0
Dbl. IXC	20 double	1	8	0
IXXC

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock, 8 per Cent.	211	211	211 10½	211	210½	211 10½
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	91⅛ 90	90½ ⅛	90½ 90	90½ 89⅞	90 90½	90½ 90
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅛ ⅛ ⅛	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅛ 91	91⅛ 91	....	....
3½ per Cent. Anns. 1818.	....	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜ 99
3 per Cent. Anns. 1726.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Red. Anns.	98⅛ ⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅛	98⅛ ⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅛ ⅜
New 3½ per Cent. Anns.	100⅛ 99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜ ⅝ ⅛	99⅛ 100	99⅜ 100
New 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Long Anns. 1860.	16 3-16 ⅛	16⅛ 3-16	16 3-16 ⅛	16⅛	16 1-16 ⅛	16 1-16 ⅛
Anns. for 30 Years 1859.	16 1-16	16 1-16	....	16 15-16	16	15 16
Ditto 1860.	16 7-16	16 7-16	....	16 5-16 ⅜	16⅜	....
Omnium	....	3⅜ pm	3⅜ pm	3⅜ ⅜ pm	3⅜ pm	3⅜ pm
India Stock, 10½ per Cent.	256½	256½ 6	256	256½	256 5½	....
South Sea Stock, 2½ per Cent.	....	....	....	103	....	....
Ditto, Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	88⅜	88⅜
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1751.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Bonds, 2½ per cent.	4 6 pm	4 5 pm	3 5 pm	2 4 pm	2 4 pm	2 4 pm
Exchequer Bills, 1½d. £1000.	15 17 pm	15 14 pm	14 16 pm	14 15 pm	13 15 pm	14 pm
Ditto £500.	15 17 pm	15 14 pm	14 16 pm	14 15 pm	13 15 pm	15 pm
Ditto, Small.	15 17 pm	17 15 pm	14 16 pm	14 15 pm	13 15 pm	13 15 pm
Ditto Comm.	17 pm	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Cons. for Acc.	91⅛ ⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅛ ⅜
India Stock Om. for Acc.	....	....	....	98⅜	....	....

BANK OF ENGLAND—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	Shut.	Open.
3 per Cent Consols	Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1835.	Thursday, Jan. 14, 1836.
New 3½ per Cent.	Wednesday, Dec. 2, „	Thursday, Jan. 14, „
3 per Cent. 1726	Thursday, Dec. 3, „	Thursday, Jan. 7, „
New 5 per Cent.	Friday, Dec. 4, „	Friday, Jan. 8, „
Anns. for terms of years	Monday, Dec. 7, „	Friday, Jan. 22, „
India Stock	Thursday, Dec. 3, „	Thursday, Jan. 14, „

West India Compensation Loan. For £15,000,000. Contracted for on Monday, August 3, 1835, by Mr. N. M. Rothschild. £75, 3 per cent. consols; £35, 3 per cent. reduced; and 13s. 7d. long annuities, for every £100 sterling subscribed. Interest on the reduced and long annuities to commence from April, 1835; and on the Consols from July, 1835. Discount at the rate of 2 per cent.

PAYMENTS.

Deposit August 6, 1835, £10 per cent.			8th Payment, April 12, 1836, £9 per cent.			
2d Payment, Oct. 16,	..	10 ..	9th „	May 10,	..	6 ..
3d „	Nov. 13,	.. 7½ ..	10th „	June 14,	..	5 ..
4th „	Dec. 11,	.. 7½ ..	11th „	July 12,	..	8 ..
5th „	Jan. 13, 1836,	10 ..	12th „	Aug. 16,	..	5 ..
6th „	Feb. 9,	.. 9 ..	13th „	Sept. 13,	..	4 ..
7th „	Mar. 11,	.. 9 ..				

Capitals at the Bank on which the Payments are made:—

£750 Consols, £655 Money.	Deposit, £66 10 0	Remaining payments, £598 10 0	
350 Reduced 225 ..	.. 22 10 0	.. ..	202 10 0
£6. 15. 10½ g. an. 110 ..	.. 11 0 0	.. ..	99 0 0
£1000	£100 0 0		£900 0 0

IRISH FUNDS, *November* 21, 1835.

Bank Stock	222⅜	Royal Canal Stock	....
Government Debentures 3½ per ct.	91⅛	Patriotic Insurance	....
Ditto Stock 3½ per ct.	98⅛	Provin. Bank of Ireland,	....
Ditto New 3½ per ct.	98⅛	Hibernian Bank	....
Ditto Ditto, reduced 4 per ct.	97⅞	Grand Canal Loan red. 4 per ct.	90½
Consols 3 per ct.	90⅛	Mining Co. of Ireland	3⅛
City Debentures 4 per ct.	80½	City of Dublin Steam Co.	105½
Exchequer Bills 2d per diem	10 p	Kingstown Railway	108

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS.						LONDON
	Nov. 26.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Nov. 30
5 per Cent. Ann.	108f. 65c.		108f. 60c.	108f. 25c.	108f. 25c.	108f. 10c.	
Ex. on Lond. 1 mth.	25f. 50c.		25f. 55c.	25f. 50c.	25f. 55c.	25f. 55c.	
ditto 3 mths.	25f. 35c.		25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	25f. 35c.	
4½ per Cent. Ann.						101f. 85c.	
Exchange							
4 per Cent Ann.	99f. 50c.		99f. 50c.	99f. 35c.	99f.	99f.	
Exchange							
3 per Cent.	81f. 25c.		81f. 10c.	80f. 50c.	80f. 50c.	80f. 40.	
Exchange							
Bank Shares	2160f.		2148f.		2130f.	2125f.	

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	102½	....	....	....
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	100¼	100	100¼	....	....	....
Brazilian	....	....	....	84½	....	84
Ditto, 1829.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	....	....	92½	....	....	....
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbian, 6 per Cent.	....	97¼	....	96¼	96¼	96¼
Ditto, 1824, do.	31⅛	32⅛ 31⅛	31⅛	31¼	31⅛ ⅜	31⅛ ⅜
Danish, 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	76½	76	....
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greek, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, deferred, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	....	36⅛ 35	....	36	35⅜ ⅜	.. ..
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	24⅛	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1824	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	....	24⅛	.. ..	24⅛ ⅛	....	....
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	83⅛ 82⅞	83⅛ 82⅛	....
Ditto, New, do.	89 88⅛	88 87⅛	83⅛ 82⅛	83⅛ 83⅝	84⅛ 84	84 ⅛
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	56⅛ 55	55⅞	85¼ 84⅛	54⅛ 53⅛	54⅛ 54	54⅛ 54⅛
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	....	....	55⅛ 54⅛	....	....	....
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	108⅛ ⅛	....	....	....	....	108⅛
Spanish, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1823, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, Consolidated	46⅛ ⅛	45⅜ 46⅛	46⅛ 45⅞	45⅞ ⅛ ⅛	44⅞ ⅜ ⅛	44⅜ ⅛ ⅛
Ditto, passive	13⅛ 13⅛	13⅛ 13⅛	13⅛ 13⅛	13⅜ 13	13⅛	13 ⅛ ⅛
Ditto, deferred	23⅛ 23	23⅛ 23⅛	23⅛ 23⅛	22⅛ 23	22 ⅜ ⅛ ⅛	22⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	55⅛ ⅜	55⅛ ⅛	55⅛ 55	55⅛ 54⅞	55	54⅛ 54⅛
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	100⅛ ⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛ ⅛ ⅛	100⅛	100⅛ ⅛
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spanish, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....

AMERICAN FUNDS.

Redeemable.	Loud.	Amer. Nov. 1	Redeemable.	Loud.	Amer. Nov. 1
New York 6 1837		104	Mississippi 6 1841, 6, 51, 6		
.. 1845	110 ⅛	120	Do. New 6 1861, 66, 71.		
5 1837		102	Alabama 5 1852		
.. 1845	102	110	.. 1863		
.. 1846, 7			Indiana 5 1850	96 ⅛	
.. 1850			Illinois 6 1850		
Pennsylva. 1830 40, 41.		103	New Jersey Can. &c.		
.. 1846		108a9	Bds. 5 per Ct. 1804.	103½	
.. 1850			INCORPORATED BANKS.		
.. 1855, 4		107a9	Per Cent.		
.. 1856		110	United States 7 1836,	22½	110½
Virginia 6 1844			Louisiana State 9 1870.	25½	
5 1845, 51			B. of Louisiana 8 1870.	26½	
Maryland 4½ 1847			Bank of Orleans		
6 1870	110		N. Orleans, C. & B.		107
Ohio 6 1850		119	City Bank		112
5 1850			New York Life and Trust 5	97½ 7	170
Louisiana 5 1839, 44, 49.	98 ⅛		Tenese Planters 9	23½	109
1838, 43.			Mississipi 10	26½	128
.. 1844, 7, 50, 2	101½		Exchange		9⅛

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, November 27, 1835.

	Prices printed	Prices negociated on 'Change.		Prices printed	Prices negociated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	12 7½	12 6½	Seville	36½	— —
Ditto at Sight	12 5½	12 4½	Gibraltar, p. 8. d.	48	— —
Rotterdam	12 7½	12 6½	Leghorn	47⅞	47½ 47⅝
Antwerp	12 7	12 5	12 6½	Genoa	25 93	25 87½	25 90
Hamburgh	13 14	13 13½	— —	Milan	31	— —	— —
Altona	13 14	— —	— —	Venice, p. 8. d. L.	47	— —	— —
Paris, 2days sight	25 70	25 57½	25 62½	Naples	40½	40½ 40¾
Ditto	25	25 87½	25 90	Palermo	121 oz.	121½	121¾
Marseilles	25 95	25 85	25 87½	Lisbon	53½	56 —
Frankfort on Main,	153½	153½	153½	Oporto	56½	56⅝ —
Petersburgh, p. rb.	10	—	—	Rio Janeiro	38	37½ 38
Berlin, ... exc. doll.	7 3	—	—	Bahia	26	— —
Vienna eff.	9. 10	10 9	— —	Buenos Ayres	—	— —
Trieste ditto	10 10	10 9	10 9½	Dublin	1⅛	— —
Madrid	37	37	37¼	Cork	1⅛	— —
Cadiz	37	37¼	37¼	Madras	—	— —
Bilboa	36½	36⅞	36⅞	Calcutta	—	— —
Barcelona	36½	—	—			

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin	Per Oz. £3 0 0	New Doubloons	£3 0 0
Foreign Gold in Bars	3 17 9	New Dollars	0 4 9
Silver in Bars (Standard)	£3 4 11½		

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.	No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.
8,000 Albion Copper	2½	1⅛	1,000 North Consolidated	10	10
4,000 Bisaoe Bridge	2	1½ 2	6,000 North Cornw. Silver	1	⅜ 1
8,000 British Tin	1	1½	6,000 Perran Consols	1	1 1½
20,000 British Iron	50	20	2,000 Polberou Consols	8	12
6,000 British Copper	3½	5½	6,000 Polbreen	2	3 3½
500 Carn Grey	4	18 20	5,000 Redmoor Consolid.	2	3½
10,000 East Cornwall Silver	1	2½	10,000 Redruth United	2	3½ 2
5,000 E. Wheal Brothers		7	10,000 Roche Rock	1	1
2,550 E. Whealstrawberry	2½	5 6½	5,000 SouthWheal Leisure	2	2
2,859 English	12½	21 23	8,000 St. Hilary	½	par
10,000 Hibernian	10	2½	5,000 Tavistock	2	2 2½
6,000 Hayle Consols	1	⅛ ¼	2,000 Wendron	5	5½ 5⅝
20,000 Min. Com. of Ireland	7	3½	3,300 West Cork	35	29 28
4,000 New S. Hooe	1	1½ ⅛	5,000 Wheal Brothers	20	30

FOREIGN MINES.

4,000 Alten	10½	11½ ⅜	12,000 Mocaubas & Cocaes	22	14 15
10,000 Anglo Mexican *iss.* £5. *pm.*	100	5	2,000 New Granada	3	
Ditto Subscription	25		1,020 Penoles	12	
2,000 Bolanos	150	137½	3,056 Ditto Subscription	1½	
10,000 Brazil Imp., *iss.* 5 *pm.*	20	31½	11,500 Real del Monte, reg.	6¾	17
10,000 Bolivar Copper	20	11½ 12½	Ditto unregistered		18½ 17⅛
10,000 Ditto Scrip	3	5	Ditto New	4½	
10,000 Candonga	10	7½ 8	Ditto Loan Notes	150	
10,000 Cata Branca	6¼	6	2,500 Rio de Anori	1	6½ ⅛
12,000 Cobre Copper	15		11,000 St. John d'el Rey	8	6 5½
8,500 Colombian, *iss.* 5 *pm*	54½		30,000 Un. Mex. *iss.* 2 *pm.*	40	4½ 3½
1,500 Ditto New	9		Ditto Scrip		4½
10,000 Copiapo	7¼	10½	Ditto Subscription	2	
20,000 Gen. Min. Assoc.	15	6½	Ditto New Scrip	5	5½
6,155 Mexican Company	53¾	5	5,000 Un. Gold, *iss.* 2½ *pm.*	7½	22 24

RAILWAYS.

660 Bolton and Leigh	£100	100	1,500 Leices & Swannington	50	48
Ditto ½ Shares	25		5,100 Liverpool & Manch.	100	205
Bristol and Exeter	24½	24	5,100 Ditto ½ Shares	25	50 ⅜
500 Canterbu & Whitstable	50		6,375 New Ditto	25	
350 Cheltenham	100	78	12,000 London and Blackwall	3	4⅜ 4
2,000 Clarence	100	49	20,000 London and Greenw.	20	26
1,500 Cromford & Peak For.	100		25,000 London & Birminghm	45	91½
1,000 Croydon	2	2 1½	London & Gravesend	1	
Dublin & Kingstown	60	108	20,000 London & Southamp.	15	11½
800 Durham Junction	10	25	45,000 Lon. & Brighton, Gibbs'	1	½ 1
1,200 Edinb. & Dalkeith Rail	50	73	Ditto (Stephenson's)	5	8⅞
2,500 Forest of Dean	50	28	3000 Newcastle and Carlisle	100	100
10,400 Grand Junction	40	80	North Midland	5	6¼ 6
25,000 Great Western	5	12½ 12	500 Preston & Wigan	20	33½
2,000 Hartlepool	100	80	2,600 Preston and Wyre	1	3
Hull and Selby	1	2½	1,500 Stanhope and Tyne	100	
St Helen's & Runc. Gap	100	30	1,000 Stockton & Darlington	100	240
250 Kenyon and Leigh Junc	100	110	5,300 Warrington & Newton	100	
7,000 Leeds and Selby	100	110	Wigan Branch	100	

CANALS.

1,760 Ashton & Oldham	£97	18.	70 Loughborough	£142	17s.
1,482 Ashby-de la-Zouch	113	65	Manch. Bolton & Bury	48	33
720 Barnsley	100	97 5	2,409 Monmouthshire	100	180
1,260 Basingstoke	100	54	700 Montgomeryshire	100	100
1,005 Brecknock & Abergav.	150	85	250 Melton Mowbray	100	190
4,000 Birmingh. ½ share	17½	250	500 Mersey and Irwell	100	580
4,000 Do. & Liverp. Junction	100	30½	3,000 Macclesfield	100	56
477 Bolton and Bury	250		247 Neath	100	300
600 Bridgwater & Taunton	100	64	100 Nene Navigation Bds.	100	100
400 Chelmer & Blackwater	100	102	1,786 Oxford	100	600
500 Coventry	100		522 Oakham	130	38
460 Cromford	100	300	2,400 Peak Forest	78	106
4,546 Croydon 31*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*			2,520 Portsmouth & Arundel	50	
11,810 Ditto Bonds			21,418 Regent's £33 16s.	8*d.*	15½
2,000 Dudley	100	76½	5,669 Rochdale	85	141
600 Derby	100	120	500 Shropshire	125	140
Edinbro' & Glas. Un.	50	20	800 Somerset Coal	150	160
Ditto Allocated	95	55	45,000 Do. Lock Fund	12½	12
3,575 Ellesmere and Chester	133	85	700 Stafford & Worcester	140	690
20,000 Danube and Mayne	5	7	500 Shrewsbury	125	245
231 Erewash	100	400	300 Stourbridge	145	220
1,297 Forth and Clyde	400	16s. 600	3,647 Strat.-on-Avon £79	9s. 8*d.*	39
11,500 Grand Junction	100	226½	200 Stroudwater	150	525
2,849½ Grand Union	100	25	533 Swansea	100	215
1,521 Grand Surrey	100		3,762 Severn & Wye & Railw.	35	17½
120,000 Do. (optional) Loan	100		1,300 Thames & Severn, black	100	30
3,096 Grand Western	100	30	1,150 Ditto, ditto red.	100	35
600 Glamorganshire	172	13 4 280	2,600½ Trent & Mersey, ½ sh.	100	920
1,960 Gloucester & Berkley	100	15	350 Tavistock, (Mineral)	100	
269 Do. (optional) Notes	60		8,149 Thames & Med. £19	5*s.* 8*d.*	2
749 Grantham	150	302	Ditto, new		3
6,238 Huddersfield £57	6*s.* 6*d.*	34½	Thames and Isis		
100 Kensington	100	10	1,000 sh. 1,000½ Warwick & Bir.	100	280
25,328 Kennet & Avon £39	18*s.* 10*d.*	19½	980 Warwick & Napton	100	220
11,699½ Lancaster	47½	97½	6,000 Worces. & Birming. £78	8*s.*	85
2,897½ Leeds & Liverpool	100	530	20,000 Wilts & Berks £67	10*s.* 8*d.*	20
545 Leicester	140		800 Wyrley & Essington	125	75
907 Leices. & Northamp.	83½	79	196 Wisbeach	195	45
550 Liskeard & Looe Union	25	25	905 Wey and Arun	110	22½

DOCKS.

3,132 Commercial	100	58½	570 Folkestone Harbour	50	
498,667 East India	Stock	93	15,000 Ditto Bonds		104
1,038 East Country	100		1,352,752 St. Katherine	Stock	83 4
3,238,310 London	Stock	60	500,000 Ditto Bonds		101½
Ditto Bonds			200,000 Do. Bonds for 10 years		23
1380,000 West India	Stock	1012	Shoreham Harbour		
2,209 Bristol	£147	9*s.* 85	2,500 Deptford Pier		3 2½
68,324 Ditto Notes		116	1,000 Herne Bay Pier		50

BRIDGES.

1600 Hammersmith	50	23	5,000 Waterloo	100	2½
7231 Southwk. old	£63	2*s.* 8*d.* 2	5,000 Do. old Ann. of £8	60	24
1700 Do. New of 7½ per ct.	50	14	5,000 Do. new ditto of £7	40	21½
6000 Vauxhall	£70	10*s.* 3*d.* 22	60,000 Ditto Bonds		110

ASSURANCE COMPANIES

2000 Albion	50	76½	Insur. Comp. of Scot.	10	
50,000 Alliance Brit. & For.	10	11½	2,020 Kent Fire	50	92
50,000 Ditto Marine	5	5½	Ditto Life		29½
24,000 Atlas	5	13 ⅛	10,000 Law Life	10	26
12,00½ Birmingham Fire	55	105	Liverp. Marine Assur.	25	21
20,000 British Fire	50	40	3,000 London Fire *ex. div.*	12½	15½
12,000 British Commercial	5	5½	31,000 London Ship	12½	16
Caledonian Fire	10	13	North British	10	23½
5,000 Cler. Med. & Gen. Life	2½	3½	Ocean	10	10½
4,000 County	10	42	30,000 Palladium Life	2	2 ⅜
10,000 Eagle	5	6	250,000 Protector Fire	2	1 6s
200 Economic Life	250	315	2,500 Provident Life	10	19½
Edinburgh Life	10	14	100,000 Rock Life	2	6
2,271 European Life	20	22	689,220 Royal Exch. Stock *ex. d.*		192
50,000 Ditto new	2	1½	Scottish Union	1	
1,000,000 Globe	Stock		Sun		210
20,000 Guardian	20	35	Union	20	
Hercules	10	11	6,000 University Life	5	5
40,000 Hope	5	6	50,000 United Kingd. Life	2	
2,400 Imperial Fire	50	120	Westminster Life	1000	2½
7,500 Imperial Life	10	24	West of Scotland	10	9
Indemnity Marine	8	16½			

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

5,000 Australasia	35	52	5,000 Lancaster	20	30
Bank of Scotland	83½	202½	25,000 Liverpool	10	17
10,000 Bank of Birmingham	10	13	50,000 Manch. & Liver. Dis.	15	22
10,000 Birmingham Bank	5	14	20,000 Manchester	20	35½
British Linen Comp.	100	240	National	10	14½
Commercial	100	170	Nat. Bank of Ireland	10	1243
Equitable Loan Comp.	9	10	National Provin. Eng.	25	24½
10,000 Gloucestershire	5	11	North. & Cent. B. of Eng.	10	11½
6,000 Hampshire	5	9	20,000 Provincial B. of Ireland	25	46
Glasgow Union	50	60	Royal of Scotland	100	170
10,000 Hibernian	25		Western of Scotland	30	
18,000 London & Westminster	15	15 ⅜			

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.

10,000 Alliance	1		Great Yarmouth	9	18
500 Bath	16	25	Greenw. Railway Gas 10*s.*		
600 Bradford	25		10,000 Imperial	50	42½
5,000 British	16	21½	85,000 Ditto Vonds	£100	
5,000 Ditto Provincial	19	22	1,200 Ipswich	10	
844 Birmingham	50	105	800 Isle of Thanet	20	20
2,400 Birmtog. & Staffords.	50	90	2,350 Independent	30	50
600 Brentford	50	30	240 Leicester	50	
4,250 Bristol	20	40	Leith Coal Gas		
1,500 Brighton	20	15½	500 Liverpool	£242	18*s.* 310
750 Ditto New	18	12	Ditto New Gas & Coke	100	150
2,471 Brighton, General	20	19	Ditto (New ditto)	60	105
263 Carlisle	25		900 Maidstone	50	100
4,000 Continuent, Consolid.	51½	24	9,000 Phœnix	39	24
240 Canterbury	50	60	Portsea		53
Chelmsford	50	42	Poplar		50
300 Cheltenham	50	75	1,000 Ratcliff	90	69
1,000 City of London	100		400 Rochdale	15	
1,000 Ditto new	60		4,000 South Metropolitan	14½	
800 Coventry	25	25	1,600 Sheffield	16	38
200 Derby	50		1,000 Shrewsbury	10	
180 Dover	50		120 Swansea	50	
600 Dudley	20	21½	8,200 United General *ex. div.*	45	36½
Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	65	240 Warwick	50	50
Edinbro' and Alloa	14		400 Wakefield	25	22½
240 Exeter	50		730 Warrington	20	22½
4,000 Equitable	40	30	12,000 Westmins. Chartered,	50	47
16,000 European	5	4½	6,000 Ditto new	10	8½
Glasgow	20	6s	800 Yarmouth	10	9

PRICES OF SHARES CONTINUED.

WATER-WORKS.

No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.	No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.
4,800 Birmingham	25	26	1500 N. Riv. Lond. & W. An.		58
121 Colchester	100		6,486 Manchest. & Salford	100	32
Cranton Hill	25		Portsea Island		58
4433 East London	100	131	1500 Portsm. & Farlington	50	4
Glasgow	50		398 Ditto, new	50	26
4,500 Grand Junction	41¼	51½	1000 Vauxhall, late S. Lon.	100	62
Edinb. Joint Stock	25	33	8,300 West Middx. £63	12*s.* 8*d.*	77
2,000 Kent	100	46	1360 York Buildings	100	35½
388 Liverpool Bootle	220	310			

ROADS.

533 Archw. & Kenti. Town	30	10	493 Great Dover Street		7s
300 Barking	100	22½	2,393 Highgate Arch £30	7*s.*	10 2½
1000 Commercial	100	90	New North Road	Stock	
2000 Do. E. I. Dock Branch	100	59			

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Adelaide Gal. of Sci.	50		700 Russell	26½	8
1000 Lon. with Bronze Tick	78	20	King's College	100	40
1500 London University	100	25			

MISCELLANEOUS.

10,000 Anglo Mex. Mint	10		2,500 Essex Marine Salt	£	6
10,000 Australian Agricultur	26½		15,000 Gen. Steam Nav. *ex. d.*		13
1,080 Auction Mart	50	19	Huds. Bay Stock *ex. d.*		
8,500 Brit. Rock & Pat. Salt	35	13½	2,000 Lon. Com. Sale Rooms	75	19
British Annuity	50	10	New Corn Exchange		
6,000 Brit. Amer. Land Comp.	8	53	New Brunswick (Land)	22	
10,000 Canada Company	421	32	Mexican, &c.	3	
200,000 Upper Canada Loan			12,000 Pat. Purifyg. Sea Wat.	2	
Carron Iron Company	250	103	10,000 Rio Doce	2	
City Bonds, 4 per Ct.			2,754 Rever. Interest. Soci.	100	136½
Central America (Land)	20		2,633 Ditto New	50	70
75 Cov. Gar. Thea. Rent	500		Shotts Iron Foundry	38	18½
300 Drury Lane ditto	500		4,000 Thames Tunnel	50	
2,122 Ditto Proprietors	100		10,000 Van Diemans Land	16½	
Edin. & Leith Glass	10	6			

SALE OF COPPER ORE AT REDRUTH.

Sampled Nov. 18, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 3, 1835.

MINES.	Tons.	Price. £ *s.* *d.*	Amount of each parcel. £ *s.* *d.*	MINES.	Tons.	Price. £ *s.* *d.*	Amount of each parcel. £ *s.* *d.*
E. W. Crofty	112 ..	7 12 6 ..	851 4 6	Stray Park	30 ..	2 16 6 ..	109 4 0
ditto	111 ..	7 10 6 ..	835 5 6	ditto	16 ..	5 2 0 ..	81 12 0
ditto	110 ..	7 13 6 ..	844 5 0	United Hills	110 ..	3 1 0 ..	335 10 0
ditto	105 ..	6 19 0 ..	739 15 0	ditto	57 ..	5 4 6 ..	297 16 6
ditto	93 ..	10 8 6 ..	696 10 6	ditto	56 ..	10 12 6 ..	595 0 0
ditto	64 ..	3 12 0 ..	230 8 0	East Pool	71 ..	16 14 6 ..	1187 9 6
ditto	60 ..	4 3 6 ..	250 10 0	ditto	65 ..	11 12 6 ..	755 12 6
ditto	57 ..